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## THE END OF FENIANISM.

THE Fenian insurrectionary project may now be regarded as at an end. For several months past we have been threatened with a rising in Ireland, supported by an organisation which was computed to include at least two hundred thousand men. It is true that this was the computation of the Fenians themselves; but even in England many of us fancied that Fenianism was at least more important, numerically if not socially, than it has turned out to be. Hitherto we have not heard of any Fenians having been discovered among the peasantry, and it is said that the largest class in the country has really had nothing whatever to do with the abortive conspiracy. This seems the more remarkable when we consider that the peasants have always taken a considerable part in former insurrections; and their present attitude may no doubt be explained by the fact that the Fenians have shown themselves quite opposed to the influence of the priests. But if the priests had thought it advisable to further a movement got up for the avowed purpose of separating Ireland from Great Britain, we suppose they would have favoured the Fenians, as they have favoured other secret

societies organised with the same object. Conspiracy, even when it is based upon the existence of gross wrongs which may and ought to be redressed, is in itself a kind of treachery; and it is not astonishing that conspiracies of the Fenian pattern should breed absolute traitors. Perhaps the number of willing informers is now exaggerated, as the number of intending insurgents was exaggerated some months ago; but, according to the Dublin correspondents of the morning papers, the police are pestered with denunciations, and have already more witnesses for the Crown than they know what to do with. Indeed, if this rage among the Fenians for turning informer continues, the number of the accusers will soon exceed that of the accused. We hope this double treachery of so large a number of the "brethren" will be made known far and wide in Ireland. It cannot fail to have a good effect in checking future plots, for we can scarcely venture to hope that the one just exploded will be altogether the last.

The Government will not have finished its work in connection with Fenianism when it has divulged the conspiracy and punished the chiefs among the conspirators. It will also have to consider whether there are any grievances in Ireland

which, we will not say *justify*, but which may, at least, furnish a pretext for the disaffection so general in that unhappy country. It would be a great mistake to argue that because all the wealth and intelligence of Ireland, and, indeed, the great bulk of the population, including the peasantry, are opposed to the projects of the Fenians, that the Irish, as a nation, are delighted with the general condition of the country and with the manner in which it is governed. The Irish ought fully to understand, as the immense majority of them evidently do, that they have nothing to gain by taking up arms; but it is ridiculous and insulting to tell them that, because they do not choose to fight, therefore they have nothing to complain of. A great deal of stress has been laid in some of our newspapers on certain declarations made by the *Irish People* as to the impossibility of pacifying Ireland finally even by recognising the principle of tenant-right and abolishing the Church Establishment. Nothing, it seems, short of separation will be deemed sufficient—either complete separation, or such a separation as would leave Ireland united only to England through the Crown. This, however, is only a statement put forward by a foolish journal; and it is



OFFICE OF THE "IRISH PEOPLE" NEWSPAPER, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN, SURROUNDED BY THE POLICE ON THE MORNING OF THE ARREST OF THE FENIANS.



answering it rather too much after its own folly to reply that, since Ireland would not be contented even if the two heaviest of her alleged grievances were removed, therefore the alleged grievances may as well be left as they are. It seems to us very unlikely that the Government will ever interfere between landlord and tenant in Ireland, or any other part of the United Kingdom. In Ireland, as in England and Scotland, the tenant will, in all probability, be still left to make the best bargain with his landlord that he can. The Government does not guarantee leases to farmers in England—it would be strange if it did, considering that our Government is, above all, a Government of landed proprietors; and, as a matter of fact, farmers in England rarely have leases. But in England complaints of unjust, or even inconsiderate, ejectment are most uncommon, whereas in Ireland they are constantly being made, and not always—we may be sure—without reason. A great deal of bitter feeling is, no doubt, caused by the fact that in Ireland nearly all the holders of land are Protestants, and nearly all the cultivators Catholics. There is no sympathy, there is even great antipathy, between the two classes; and thus, while the tenant is always on the look-out for grievances, the proprietor refuses to believe in them, however real they may be.

It is a mistake, however, to tell the Irish that no tenant-right shall be conceded to them because no such concession would help to reconcile them to their general position. The great thing to consider is whether there is really any necessity for regulating the relations between landlord and tenant in Ireland by law, and we ought to show the Irish that, however the question may be decided, it is, at least, not looked upon as too unimportant to be discussed. So, in regard to the Irish Church Establishment. We must not argue that it ought to be maintained because, whether it be maintained or not, the Irish will still be dissatisfied. Either it is a just institution and ought to be kept up, or an unjust institution and ought to be abolished. Without going into details, we may be quite sure, as a general principle, that the Irish would rather be governed justly than unjustly. We know that they have never been governed with anything approaching justice until within the last thirty or forty years, and that during that time disaffection in Ireland has been constantly on the increase. It is surely worth persevering to the end in a system which has already produced such favourable results.

#### THE FENIANS.

FENIANISM continues to attract attention, though not to the extent it did a few days ago. On Saturday some Irish detectives arrested a man named Archdeacon, in Liverpool. He kept a little stationer's shop there; but it is alleged that papers were found in his possession proving distinctly his intimate connection with the Fenian organisation. Arrests of alleged Fenians have also taken place in Sheffield, Manchester, and other towns in England, as well as a considerable number in different parts of Ireland. The parties apprehended in the office of the *Irish People* newspaper, and other prisoners, were brought up before the magistrates on Saturday, and again remanded till this day, when it is expected the evidence against them will be gone into. A correspondent, writing from Dublin, on Tuesday morning, says:—

We shall probably have little more of the Fenian fever until it is revived by the examination of the prisoners on Saturday, and the production of the evidences of a treasonable conspiracy upon which the Government have acted. The confederacy is manifestly crushed, but all the arrests have not been made that the Government are understood to intend. At present their efforts are chiefly directed to the provinces and the English manufacturing towns, and a great many more arrests will be made in the country parts of Ireland. The magistrates have been urged to activity, and seem eager enough, indeed, to grapple with a conspiracy which is repulsive and infidelistic, and in no sense national. They may be fairly trusted with the responsibilities of tracking it out, supported, as they now are, by detachments of military, sent during the last week to the various parts of the country whence they could be most conveniently moved about in case of necessity. It is understood that the Dublin detectives, who are doing their business thoroughly well, will set out immediately on another expedition in England, and that the result will probably be important. One of the *Irish People* employees has turned informer, and much information has been thereby procured. As usual in such plots, the number of informers is greater than anybody outside the circle of police activities can imagine. The documentary and oral evidence, however, will certainly be completed before Saturday, and all the prisoners will be put forward on that day, the evidence being pretty nearly the same in character against them all. They have, apparently, determined to join for the purposes of defence and money will not, it is believed, be wanting to fee the leading counsel at the bar. About £4000 has come to Dublin alone—Fenian money within the past couple of months; and it will be but fair that the sums sent to support the *Irish People* and to promote the revolt should go to defend the staff of the newspaper and assist the dupes of the organisation in their hour of distress. Much disappointment was expressed last evening at the discovery that the "Kerry boys" are again playing at rebellion. It was hoped that the lesson they received in 1859 would have prevented them from engaging in the present mad enterprise; and, indeed, the leading Kerry gentlemen were boasting, during the past few days, of the freedom of their county from Fenianism. It now appears, however, that their boasts were premature. There were five arrests in Tralee yesterday, all, except one, attorneys' clerks, who are as martially inclined in Ireland as anywhere. The exception was, I am sorry to say, a post-office clerk, whose position lends a higher enormity to his offence. Fenianism, I am afraid, pervades all ranks of the Roman Catholic population below that of the educated and well-to-do, and a general sense of uncertainty as to the loyalty of all persons of very pronounced Celtic opinions is creeping over the community. The delay of the investigation before the Dublin police magistrates is so far unfortunate that it gives strength to all these indefinite suspicions. The discovery that the plot is a real and serious one would not be half so exciting without these daily arrests of individuals holding in some sort positions of trust. One of the Tralee attorney's clerks, for example, is said to be employed in the Crown prosecutor's office.

In Liverpool, on Saturday last, a wicked hoax was played upon the merchants. One of the papers reported that a vessel, the *Hannah*, on her voyage from America, had sighted a large armed vessel full of men; that this ship threw a shot across the *Hannah's* bows, whereupon the master hoisted American colours; and that, on seeing this, the armed ship hoisted a Fenian flag and sailed away. This news was, however, purely an invention from beginning to end. We this week publish an Engraving of the exterior of the *Irish People* office in Dame-street, Dublin, where the first capture of Fenians was made.

**THE POPULATION OF THE WORLD.**—At the present time the population of the world is estimated to amount to 1,000,000,000 persons, speaking 3064 languages, and professing 1100 forms of religion. The average duration of human life is estimated at thirty-three years and six months. A quarter of the children born die before their seventh year, and one half before their seventeenth. Out of the 1,000,000,000 persons living 33,000,000 die each year, 91,000 each day, 3750 each hour, sixty each minute, and, consequently, one every second. These 33,000,000 deaths are counterbalanced by 41,500,000 births—the excess being the annual increase of the human race. It has been remarked that births and deaths are more frequent in the night than during the day. Calculating one marriage for every 120 persons of both sexes, and of all ages, 83,000,000 are celebrated annually.

## Foreign Intelligence.

### FRANCE.

The French Government have thought it expedient to contradict, in the *Moniteur*, the rumours of an intended change in the Ministry. The newspapers, says the official organ, are occupied with predictions of a change in the members and policy of the Government, to take place on Oct. 14; such rumours have no foundation, and are the inventions of evil-disposed persons.

The Minister of the Interior has addressed a circular to the Prefects, dated the 22nd inst., in which he urges them to peruse the provincial newspapers with attention, and, when they contain serious errors, to make known the real facts by means of *communiqués*. "This line of conduct (says the Minister) must be pursued persistently in order to prove efficacious; but your interference must not degenerate either into abusive communications or irritating polemics."

The *Moniteur du Soir*, alluding to the discussion upon the evacuation of Rome, says:—"No doubt should exist relative to the intentions of the French Government. So soon as France shall consider the proper moment to have arrived, she will, in concert with the Pontifical Government, adopt the necessary measures for the commencement of the evacuation of Rome, in order that the withdrawal of the French troops may be completed within the appointed period."

### AUSTRIA.

The *Abend Post* (evening edition of the official *Wiener Zeitung*) publishes an article enumerating the opinions of the press upon the Imperial manifesto, and defending the Government against the suspicion of a tendency to absolutism. It then continues:—"How and when an understanding will be arrived at upon a common Constitution depends upon the unanimity of action on the part of the Austrian peoples. The Government has prepared the way for an agreement, and the people must now act in a Constitutional manner and bring the difficulties to a final settlement."

Telegrams from Prague and Pesth announce that the Imperial manifesto has been received in those towns with great enthusiasm. The Town Council of Prague have resolved that the anniversary of the issue of the diploma of October shall be celebrated with illuminations. This custom was discontinued four years ago.

The meeting of the Croatian Diet has again been adjourned.

### RUSSIA.

There have been some disturbances at Tiflis, the capital of Georgia, in consequence of the imposition of certain taxes. Revolutionary cries and demands for independence were uttered. The disturbances were suppressed.

In reference to the Gastein Convention and the action of Russia in reference thereto, the *Journal of St. Petersburg* says:—"The views expressed by the *Moniteur* respecting the reserve maintained by Russia in the question of the duchies are unjust. Russia has from the beginning not concealed her opinion of the conflict between Denmark and the two German Powers, which she considered had not remained on the ground of European treaties. She did not, however, think proper to encourage the Danish Government in illusions that could not be realised. Russia does not like words where corresponding deeds do not follow. Russia will act as she did two years ago whenever her interests shall require it. But it is her own affair to judge whether the necessity for acting exists."

### THE UNITED STATES.

We have advices from New York to the 16th inst. A delegation of citizens representing the nine Southern States had had an interview with President Johnson to affirm their allegiance to the Union and to express their confidence in the President's policy towards the South. The President expressed his gratification at the announcement, and said the Government would do all in their power to restore civil authority in the South, and that he hoped shortly to see them enjoying their old position in the Union. The Republican party are very angry at the pacific policy of the President, and his plan of reconstruction is condemned by them as illegal. It is reported that all troops, except for garrison duty, are to be withdrawn from the South. The conflict between the military and civil authorities in South Carolina had been amicably arranged.

The Massachusetts Republican Convention was held at Worcester on the 14th inst. Resolutions expressing confidence in President Johnson and pledging the State to support his reconstruction policy were adopted. The Convention considered the Southern leaders should suffer condign punishment, but recommended pardoning the Southern people. It offered no theory concerning negro suffrage, but argued that no test which admitted to elective franchise those who had fought against the Government could consistently exclude those who had bled in its defence.

Three whaling-vessels, one of them having on board 150 sailors from vessels destroyed by the Shenandoah, had arrived at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, on the 16th of August. They report the total number of captures by the Shenandoah at thirty vessels.

### BRAZIL.

A battle has taken place at Yantany, on the Uruguay, in which Brazilians and their allies, under Flores, were victorious. The Paraguayans lost 1700 prisoners, their cannon, and flags. This defeat is considered to have struck a decisive blow at the Paraguayan invasion of Brazil.

### NEW ZEALAND.

General Cameron has resigned the command of the troops in New Zealand, and is returning to England. William Thompson has petitioned the Queen to send a commission to investigate the wrongs of the Maoris.

### MANIFESTO BY THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

The following important document has been published in the official *Gazette* of Vienna:—

The power and influence of the monarchy must be upheld by means of one common treatment of the highest affairs of the State and the unity of the Empire maintained, due regard being had to the differences in its component parts the historical and legal development of which must be secured. This is the fundamental idea of my Diploma of the 20th of October, 1860, and I, for the benefit of my faithful subjects, shall continue to entertain it.

The right of the legal representatives of my peoples to co-operate, by means of resolutions in the legislation and in the management of the finances—the best security for the furtherance of the interests of the Empire and of its component parts—is solemnly guaranteed and irrevocably fixed.

The way in which this right is to be exercised is defined in my Patent Law of the 26th of February, 1861, relative to the representation of the Empire. In the sixth article of that Patent\* I have pronounced the contents of the preceding, of the revived, and of the newly-published fundamental laws to be the Constitution of my Empire.

The harmonious development of the several parts of the Constitution was to be left to the free co-operation of all my peoples.

I warmly acknowledge that for a series of years a great part of the empire did readily respond to my summons to send representatives to the metropolis to assist in the discharge of various highly important public duties.

Still my intention—an intention to which I unalterably adhere—to give a safe guarantee for the interests of the whole empire by means of a Constitution in which all my people should of their own free will participate, remains unfulfilled.

A great part of the empire, loyal and patriotic though it be, hasstead-

\* The article in question runs thus:—"As by the foregoing fundamental laws, some of which are revived, while others are new, the foundation of the public relations of our empire is determined, the representation of our peoples settled, and their participation in the legislation and government put in order, we, by these presents, make known to the world that the fundamental laws now published do form the Constitution of our Empire; and we do hereby promise and vow that we will, under the protection of the Almighty, inviolably observe and uphold all the laws now promulgated; and we do engage our successors inviolably to observe and uphold them; and we vow so to do in a manifesto, which they shall publish on their accession to the throne." In Article 2 of the Constitution of February it is said that the Constitutions of Hungary, Croatia, Slavonia, and Transylvania shall be restored in accordance with "and within the limits" of the Diploma of the 20th of October.

fastly refused to participate in the work of general legislation, because it is of opinion that some of its fundamental laws are not in accord with the general constitution given to the monarchy.

My duties as a Sovereign do not allow me longer to refuse to take cognisance of a state of things which prevents the development of a Liberal Constitutional form of Government, and imperils the fundamental rights of all my peoples, the privilege of legislation enjoyed by the provinces that do not belong to the Hungarian Crown being based on Article 6 of the Patent Law of February, 1861, which provides for the general representation of the empire.

Until the fundamental laws of the different provinces are brought into accord, the great and promising idea of a general and constitutional representation of the empire cannot be properly realised.

In order to redeem my Imperial promise, and to avoid sacrificing the reality to the form, I shall endeavour to come to an understanding with the legal representatives of my people in the eastern parts of the empire, and shall propose to the Hungarian and Croatian Diets to accept the Diploma of the 20th of October, 1860, and the fundamental law relative to the representation of the empire which was published with the Patent Law of the 26th of February, 1861.

It being legally impossible to make one and the same ordinance an object of discussion in the one part of the empire while it is recognised as a binding law in the other parts, I am compelled to suspend the law relative to the representation of the empire, at the same time especially declaring that I reserve to myself the right, before I come to a decision, of submitting to the legal representatives of my other kingdoms and countries, whose opinions will receive the consideration due to them, the results of my negotiations with the representative bodies of my eastern kingdoms, should they be in accordance with the law which provides for the maintenance of the unity, power, and influence of the empire.

I regret that this measure, which is absolutely necessary, will lead to an interruption of the constitutional action of the Lesser Reichsrath; but the organic connection and equal value of the various parts of the fundamental law on which is based the action of the Reichsrath, renders it impossible that the one part of it can be in force while the other is in abeyance.

As long as the Representative Body is not assembled it will be the duty of my Government to take all those measures which admit of no delay, and particularly such as concern the financial and political economical interests of the empire.

The road which leads to an understanding on the basis of lawful rights is open, and to my faithful peoples—in whose conciliatory sentiments I have full confidence—this Imperial manifesto is addressed.

FRANCIS JOSEPH (m. p.)

Vienna, Sept. 20, 1865.

By means of a patent law, which is appended to the foregoing document, the Government is empowered to take all those measures which may appear to be necessary to the well-being of the State until such time as his Majesty has come to an understanding with the inhabitants of the eastern provinces of the empire and the whole monarchy is represented.

A correspondent, writing from Vienna in reference to the above manifesto, says:—

Neither Count Belcredi nor any one of his colleagues thinks of repealing the Constitution of the 26th of February. That Charter, as I have repeatedly stated, encroaches on the fundamental rights and privileges of the inhabitants of the eastern parts of the empire, and it must therefore be revised with the consent and co-operation of the various representative Assemblies. I am assured that the Cabinet does not even "dream" of a return to an absolute form of Government, and I have confidence in the correctness of the statement, as the State machine would not fail to come to a standstill should the experiment be tried.

On the 10th of December the Emperor will open the Hungarian Diet in person.

Some German papers see in the Emperor's manifesto only a scheme to get rid, for the present, of the inconvenience of constitutional government in Austria itself. The Ministry had hard work last session to get the Reichsrath to come to any terms about the Budget, and it is urged that they would be very glad to have a short interval of arbitrary rule to pull through their difficulties without awkward questionings and objections. But though this theory is quite worth mentioning, most people are not disposed to adopt it. The manifesto is believed to have been issued in good faith—with the hope of bringing about, somehow, a compromise absolutely necessary for the stability of the empire. Should the negotiations fail, it is expected that the constitution of the western provinces will be allowed to remain intact.

### IRELAND.

**IRISH AGRICULTURAL RETURNS.**—The total value of the live stock at present in Ireland is not less than £32,772,609, and Mr. Donnelly expects it will soon be thirty-five millions sterling. Since last year there has been an increase of value amounting to £2,043,699, to which the increase in cattle alone contributes £1,502,280. There is a very large increase, too, in young stock, the decline of which has hitherto been a subject of complaint. The cereal crops of the country have this year occupied some 28,000 acres less than in 1864, but the quality and quantity of the produce of this year are both better, although the wheat is somewhat short in the straw. The potato crop is an immense one, and has suffered very partially from the disease. There is a decrease in the number of horses of 14,291, and a remarkable increase in the number of sheep and pigs. The flax crop returns published some weeks ago showed a decrease of about 50,000 acres, as compared with 1864.

### SCOTLAND.

**DEATH OF MR. GEORGE LAIDLAW.**—Mr. George Laidlaw, one of a family connected with Scottish literature, and also known in the northern district of Scotland as among the earliest and most intelligent of the Lowland sheep-farmers settled in the Highlands, died a few days ago. One of the three brothers—William Laidlaw, who died in 1845, is celebrated as having been the factor, amanuensis, and friend of Sir Walter Scott, and author of at least one popular Scottish song, "Lucy's Flittin'." James, another brother, died about fifteen years ago, much regretted. The Ettrick Shepherd, James Hogg (who was shepherd to the Laidlaws' father at Blackhouse, in Selkirkshire), taught James Laidlaw his alphabet, and imbued him with a love of Scottish song and history which never left him. George Laidlaw partook of the same training and the same spirit. They were all ingenious, speculative men, attached to each other with almost feminine tenderness; and now they sleep side by side in the sequestered and picturesque churchyard of Contin, in Ross-shire.

**INTOXICATED RATS.**—A spirit-dealer in Greenock, upon opening his shop the other morning, was considerably astonished to find a couple of very large rats lying behind the counter on their backs, and kicking away in a very ludicrous manner. Seizing a bung-starter, he slew them on the spot, and shortly afterwards discovered the cause of their eccentric conduct, by ascertaining that a tin basin which he had placed beneath the leaky crane of a cask of strong Scotch ale had been nearly emptied. The rats had no doubt been indulging freely, and, becoming top-heavy from the effects, met an untimely fate before they could stagger into their holes.

**TOMB OF JAMES III.**—Last year, during extensive excavations made in the grounds at Cambuskenneth Abbey, near Stirling, under the direction of the Provost and magistrates and the members of the Antiquarian Society of Edinburgh, a number of interesting walls and cists were found. In close vicinity to what had been the high altar of the abbey the remains of King James III. of Scotland and his Queen, Princess Margaret of Denmark, were discovered. Some time after the discovery a correspondence took place between the Provost of Stirling and the Home Secretary, in which the Provost recommended that a memorial should be erected. This correspondence resulted in her Majesty giving orders that it should be done at her own expense. As, from various circumstances, there could be no doubt of the relics being those of James III. and his Queen, a small oak box was supplied by Sir James Alexander of Westerton—"James III." being marked on the cover—in which the bones were placed, and have since that time been properly sealed up and placed under the care of Mr. W. Mackison, architect, Stirling. On Saturday last a number of gentlemen were in attendance to witness the re-interment of the remains—including Mr. J. Murrie, Provost of Stirling; Bailie Rankin, Councillor Christie, W. Mackison, architect, Stirling; Mr. J. D. Marwick, town clerk, Edinburgh; ex-Bailie Thomson, Mr. Rhind, sculptor, Edinburgh, &c. The seal having been broken in presence of those assembled, the contents were shown before being placed in the receptacle. The tomb or memorial, which is of freestone, has been erected quite near to the site of what constituted the high altar, and is about 4½ ft. in height, 8 ft. long, 4½ ft. broad at the base, and about 3 ft. broad at the top. On the north or left-hand side the following inscription is finely cut in raised letters:—"This restoration of the tomb of her ancestors was executed by command of her Majesty Queen Victoria, A.D. 1865;" and on the right hand, or reverse side, as follows:—"In this place, near to the High Altar of the Abbey of Cambuskenneth, were deposited the remains of James III., King of Scots, who died the 11th of June, 1468, and of his Queen, the Princess Margaret of Denmark." On the west end of the memorial are the Scottish arms, with the motto, *Nemo me impune lacessit*, and on the north end the Scottish arms quartered with those of Denmark, entwined with representations of the thistle. The remains having been placed in a recess of the sarcophagus, and the mason work of the tomb properly closed, Mr. Marwick, as the only representative of the Freemasons, declared the work completed. Provost Murrie, of Stirling, then gave a brief address. Having thanked those present for their attendance, the proceedings terminated. A square of ground, laid with gravel and surrounded by a railing, is to be placed round the memorial.



THE PROVINCES.

**EXPLOSION AT EWELL POWDER-MILLS.**—An explosion took place at a powder-mill, near Ewell, in Surrey, early on Saturday morning last. Two men, said to be careful and steady in their habits, and of considerable experience in the works, went to their employment in the presshouse, where the powder in its green or undried state is stored. They had not been there many minutes when the explosion occurred, and men and machinery were blown into the air. As usual in such cases, no one is left to tell the cause of the terrible calamity. The shock of the explosion extended to Epsom, Mitcham, and other villages a considerable distance from the spot.

**TURNING THE TABLES.**—The magistrates of Uckfield have been fining various people for driving horses unfit for work. The other day, during one of their sittings, a tradesman named Faulkner noticed that the horse of one of the magistrates (Mr. J. G. Boucher), which was standing in a stable-yard, had some raw wounds behind his shoulders and under the belly, one of them being of several days' standing. Having ascertained from the ostler, who was washing the wounds, that Mr. Boucher had just driven the horse into the town with a four-wheeled trap, Mr. Faulkner, with the characteristics of John Bull, at once called the superintendent of police out of the court and told him to do his duty and take out a summons against the offender. This the superintendent declined to do, upon which Mr. Faulkner proceeded to the bench-room to lay a complaint. At the close of the other business the superintendent laid the facts before the Bench, and the complaint was entered in the usual way. Mr. Boucher, who had been presiding on the bench up to this point, now vacated his seat and took up his position in the defendants' dock. Mr. Boucher attempted a defence, but was fined 10s. and costs.

**THE NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE PUDDLERS AND THE INCOME TAX.**—As was predicted at the time the North Staffordshire puddlers and shinglers were on strike, the extraordinary wages they were proved to earn when at work, frequently amounting in the case of the men of the latter class to 20s. a day, have brought upon them the unwelcome attentions of the Board of Inland Revenue. A large number of men have this year been assessed to the income tax, and the majority have paid it with a pretty good grace; but two of the shinglers in the employ of Earl Granville at Hanley persistently refused to pay, and they were accordingly apprehended. This bold step on the part of the district Commissioners caused considerable excitement at the works; but the defaulters, rather than undergo a sojourn in Stafford gaol, paid the tax at the last moment, and heavy expenses besides. The Board of Inland Revenue has given the district Commissioners the strictest orders to enforce payment in every case.

**WATER SUPPLY FROM THE RED SANDSTONE FORMATION.**—The enormous pace at which the population of Liverpool is increasing, and the consequent rapid augmentation of demands upon the water supply, has induced the Corporation to turn attention to every possible means of increasing the collection of water. All kinds of projects have been discussed, and the water engineer has for some months been busy exploring the Rivington and Bala districts, and investigating the possibility of laying the sea under contribution by evaporation. On Monday he reported that the red sandstone in the neighbourhoods of Aintree, Bootle, and the Childwall Ridge could be turned to good account. He proposes to sink two wells in the two former and to tap the latter, at a cost of £25,000. He expects that in this way, with an expenditure of £1500 annually in working, a million gallons and a half per day would be obtained from these sources.

**LUCKY FELLOWS.**—A collier, named Thomas, employed at one of the Merthyr coal-pits, has just been declared the heir of the Drummond estate, near Swansea, value £7000 to £8000 per annum. The estate was originally owned by his great-grandfather, who was twice married, and Thomas is descended from the second marriage. From the death of the great-grandfather to within a short time since the property has been in the hands of the issue of the first marriage and their descendants, but they having all died, the estate has fallen to Thomas, who for many years has been a hard-working collier. It is also expected that he will recover a share of a large property near Neath, still more valuable than the Drummond estate, and which formerly belonged to the same family.—John Venting, a mason's labourer, of Wellington, in the employ of Messrs. Fox and Co., of Tondale, has suddenly and most unexpectedly come into possession of £18,000. The news reached the lucky man last week while he was at work at Coleharbour Factory, Uffculme, when, under the direction of one of his masters, he pitched the hod he was carrying out of his hand, and proceeded by the first train to London, to take possession of his newly-acquired wealth.

**RIOT AT MARKET DRAYTON.**—A riot broke out on Monday night last in the usually quiet little town of Market Drayton, Shropshire. The cause of the disturbance was the imposition of some rates on the inhabitants by the local board and the inhabitants, irritated at the new taxation, made an attack on the Townhall, and upon the private houses of the magistrates who had imposed the rate, the result of which was a great smashing of glass. The military were telegraphed for from Manchester, and on their arrival quiet was in some measure restored. Several persons were injured in the course of the riots.

THE WRECK REGISTER AND CHART FOR 1864.

(From the Life-boat Journal.)

In the face of the gratifying fact that our commerce is year by year expanding itself by many thousands of tons of shipping, it is a lamentable and mortifying truth that the advance of our science and skill does not keep pace with this expansion, in diminishing the number of wrecks that every year play out their tragedy on our shores.

With unflinching progression the wrecks and casualties, during the past year, have moved on from month to month, until the aggregate number amounts to 1741.

So great is the number of our losses in shipping, that the admirable document of the Board of Trade, the Wreck Register, has become at last a publication of great importance and interest, chronicling, as it does every year, with unflinching accuracy, not only the loss or disaster to every vessel in our seas and on our shores, but also the number, so far as can be ascertained, of the precious lives lost therefrom.

It may be argued that this loss of life and destruction of property are the natural consequences of our immense and increasing commerce, representing, probably, seventy millions of tons of shipping, and of the value of five hundred millions of pounds sterling.

In commenting on the facts detailed in the Register, it is not our province to dwell minutely on the destruction of property, as that is a matter which concerns shipowners, underwriters, and others; but our observations will bear more particularly on the lamentable loss of life, although it is an encouragement to know that we are making great and rapid progress, by our life-boats and other means, to lessen such loss.

Our life-boats and rocket apparatus have multiplied amazingly on the coast; and, in lieu of having to lament, as in past years, the loss of 800 or 1000 lives during the last twelve months, the number who perished on our shores during that period amounted to 516 only, amongst 4000 or 5000 persons placed in imminent peril by shipwrecks—the number lost in 1863 being 620. Still, this is a large number; and it is to be hoped that the public will continue to support the National Life-boat Institution, that it may unceasingly use every effort to reduce even that number.

It appears from the returns that 30,261 lives have been saved by life-boats, the rocket apparatus, shore-boats, ships' boats, and other means, from 1855 to 1864 inclusive—a fact which is without a parallel in the history of philanthropic efforts; and that 3619 lives were thus saved last year alone.

During the past few years this country has been visited by terrific gales of wind; and there is no question that the increase of our shipping casualties has occurred in particular gales of remarkable violence. For instance, in 1859 our shores were visited (among other gales) with the storm which proved fatal to the Royal Charter and 446 lives; in 1860 there was a succession of gales throughout the year; in January, February, and November, 1861, there were fatal gales from the N. to E. and S.E., which alone added upwards of 460 to the number of casualties in that year; in 1862 the westerly gales of January, October, and December added upwards of 540 to the number of casualties; in 1863 the westerly gales of January, March, September, October, November, and December added upwards of 930 to the number of casualties; and in 1864 the easterly and westerly gales of January, February, March, October, and November, added upwards of 400 to the number of casualties.

Of the 1741 vessels which met with disasters in 1864, 1434 are known to have been British ships, and 246 foreign ships; while the country and employment of sixty-one are unknown. Of the British ships, 454 only were foreign-going; and of the foreign ships, 179 were making voyages to or from the United Kingdom, and thirteen were employed in the British coasting-trade. The remaining 1095 ships were employed in the coasting-trade, with the exception of a few foreign ships which were passing the coasts of the United Kingdom on foreign voyages, and those whose country and employment are unknown.

Of the total number of casualties reported in 1864, 351 were casualties arising by collision, and 1399 were casualties from causes other than collisions. Of these 1399 casualties, 467 resulted in total losses, and 923 in damage more or less serious.

Of the 386 total losses from causes other than collisions, 163 only were caused by stress of weather; eighty-nine were caused by carelessness, incompetence, and neglect; thirty-nine from unseaworthiness or defects in the ship or her equipments; and ninety-five from various accidental causes.

As usual, the number of ships of the collier class meeting with accidents is nearly half of the whole number of ships to which casualties happened during the year, amounting to no less than 844; and this notwithstanding the loss of seventy-four fishing-vessels during the various gales of 1864. It is to the unseaworthy and ill-found vessels of the collier class that the great number of casualties on our coasts is due. It is worthy of notice that, of the 1741 ships to which accidents happened in 1864, only 136 were steam-ships; only ninety-one exceeded 600 tons burden, and only 328 exceeded 300 tons burden.

The age of the vessels is also given, as before, in the Register. During the six years ending 1864, 757 casualties happened to nearly new ships—i.e., ships under three years of age; 3152 to ships from three years to fourteen years of age; 3894 to ships from fourteen to fifty years of age; 300 to ships from fifty to eighty years of age; nine to ships between eighty and ninety years of age; five to ships between ninety and one hundred years of age; and three to ships of above one hundred years of age.

The greatest number of casualties, as usual, happened on the east coast; but the disasters attended with the greatest loss of life on the coasts, during the six years ending 1864, occurred on the Irish Sea, between England and Ireland.

These shipwrecks are clearly defined on the Wreck Chart which accompanies the Wreck Register. On it is faintly represented the fearful scenes which play out their tragedy on our shores every winter. We observe that at the entrance of our great trading ports all over the kingdom the black dots on the Wreck Chart are very numerous; and, while they indicate doleful shipwrecks, they also tell of noble deeds performed by our life-boat crews, in the face of death, in snatching many a life from a watery grave.

The winds that have been most disastrous to shipping during the six years ending 1864 are here given; the westerly winds, it will be observed, being by far the most fatal:—N., 272; N.N.E., 250; N.E., 386; E.N.E., 322; E., 303; E.S.E., 331; S.E., 434; S.S.E., 306; S., 346; S.S.W., 586; S.W., 943; W.S.W., 639; W., 556; W.N.W., 648; N.W., 653; N.N.W., 315.

As regards the force of the wind, out of the whole number of actual casualties in 1864, 794 happened when the wind was at force 8 or under—i.e., when a ship, if properly found, manned, and navigated, would keep the sea and make the voyage in safety; and 514 happened whilst the wind was blowing from a strong gale to a hurricane; nine occurred with a variable wind; and seventy-three with a wind the force and direction of which are not known.

Happily, casualties from collisions are not on the increase, either absolutely or proportionally with other casualties. The annual average per cent of all collisions reported, as compared with the total number of disasters reported during the four years ending 1860, is 23.98; and during the four years ending 1864, is 22.24.

But, if only collisions properly so called—i.e., collisions between two ships, both of which are under way—be taken, then the result will be as stated below: for the four years ending 1860, 17.18 per cent; and for the four years ending 1864, 15.12 per cent. The numbers for the last three years are as follow: 1862, 247; 1863, 197; and 1864, 243.

The main causes of the collisions during 1864 are reported as being bad look-out, neglect and misapplication of the rule of road at sea, negligence, parting cables, and dragging anchors. Only seven total losses by collision, and thirty-one partial losses by collision can, from the facts as reported, be attributed to inevitable accident.

The number of collisions reported in 1864 as happening in weather described as dark, very dark, hazy, or thick and foggy, is 101; whilst the number happening in weather described as cloudy, dark and clear, or clear and fine, was 190. Cases of collision have been reported in which no look-out whatever has been kept, or in which the deck of the ship has been left without any person in charge, and the helm has been lashed down, although the ship may have been sailing at full speed, and in a much-frequented part of our narrow seas. In cases of this description the master of the vessel ought undoubtedly to be prosecuted.

The enactments in the Merchant Shipping Amendment Act of 1862, on the subject of collisions, and the rules adopted by her Majesty's Government, and by the Government of the Emperor of the French, and accepted by all maritime nations, have now become better known, and will, it is hoped, lead to a diminution in the number of collisions.

We have thus attempted to analyse briefly this important Wreck Register, and we have seen that Death levies a heavy toll on our journeys on the sea. We pay dearly and suffer much.

Everyone is now familiar with what is done by our noble fleet of life-boats, the life-preserving apparatus of the Board of Trade, and various other means, to break the tyranny of the stormy waves, and to give safety to the 4000 or 5000 poor creatures who suffer shipwreck every year on our coasts.

It is true that no man can contend with the elements. It is inevitable that shipwrecks will occur from various causes in our seas and on our coasts; but we nevertheless maintain firmly that skill and precaution can successfully battle with the most fearful storms to a large extent. Sailors are a careless race; and, indeed, they must always be so, for a calculating youth would hardly select a sailor's life for his profession in the absence of the noble instinct which impels our young men to make that choice.

**THE ATTACK UPON M. OTT.**—The *Courier of the Lower Rhine*, of the 22nd inst., publishes a letter from Bonn describing the quarrel which resulted in the death of M. Ott in a very different manner to that in which it has been represented by the semi-official *Norddeutsche Allgemeine*. The present account is as follows:—"Now that the excitement as to the recent outrage has in some degree subsided, I hasten to give you some account of it. A one-year volunteer and two students belonging to the Borussia Club left their tavern near the railway at one a.m., and had already entered the town by the little gate which they heard loud voices in the Hofgarten. 'Stop,' said the volunteer, 'there's a row to be got up!' and the gatekeeper had to let them out again. They gave this man their purses and watches, two going on towards the speakers, and the third remaining behind in the town. The two repeatedly stepped in the way of the persons coming in, not understanding that the latter said to them, 'If you want to quarrel, go to healthy people; we are invalids.' For the party consisted, besides the cook Ott, who was unsteady on his legs, of a second man, having a broken arm, but just healed, and a third who had recently been laid up with a fractured leg. The cook had given a farewell supper at Klein's, upon the Coblenz-road, as he was to leave the following morning, and the three were going home peacefully through the Hofgarten. The volunteer, named Count Eulenburg, several times got in front of the cook to bar his progress; the cook as often begged the assailants to go home quietly and leave them in peace, till, finally losing patience, he said, 'What do you boys really want?' He immediately received a blow upon the head, sat down upon the ground, and remained sitting while the others tussled. One of the cook's friends got hold of the sabre, and hid it under his coat. It was given up the next morning. One of Ott's friends was badly beaten, and, as the whole party of the Borussia came rushing out of the tavern to the spot, they would undoubtedly have been still worse treated, if a certain Herr von Witzleben had not recognised the groom of the chambers to Prince Alfred in one of Ott's party, who just came up. He called out, 'Why, these are Prince Alfred's people!' whereupon the whole band of some twenty Borussia took to their heels, and poor Ott was carried home, where he died a few days afterwards, in most dreadful anguish."

**FLOTSAM AND JETSAM.**—On Saturday evening last a barge, laden with some hundred casks of Guinness's XX stout, was run into by a steamer, at Westminster Bridge. She shortly afterwards sank, a little farther down the river and opposite to Mr. Furness's Thames Embankment works, leaving her casks of malt liquor floating on the river. The men on the embankment works were not slow to appropriate the welcome beverage. Casks were quickly bronched and emptied into cans, and there was naturally a rather lively scene for a while. There was a Thames police-boat close at hand; but no lives were lost, nor was any harm done, beyond the sinking of a barge, the loss of some Dublin stout, and the inebriation of a few navvies.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS AT BERNE.

THE present season has been prolific in congresses of the social and scientific sort, and if the world is not at present aware of any large amount of practical benefit that it has derived from these pleasant gatherings, it may at least rest assured that it will not be the worse for them. Although the professors and associates of these societies are most of them deeply learned and eminently virtuous, they do not regard that as any reason why there should be no more cakes and ale; and it is pleasant to read of their profound and serious discussions terminating with a series of picnics and interspersed with banquets, where everybody forgot their differences and complimented everybody else.

Of all places in the world for a pleasant scientific, learned, or other meeting, however, there are few that could surpass the beautiful capital of the Swiss confederation. Apart from its lovely situation on that peninsula of sand-stone rock on the left bank of the Aar; its magnificent bridges, its wide tree-shaded streets, its tall handsome freestone houses with their overhanging piazzas, and its fine old cathedral and quaintly grotesque sculptures; apart even from those grounds connected with the cathedral, that platform 100 ft. above the river, whence one may look out over a stretch of picturesque country right away to the Bernese Oberland and the background of the Alps, Berne is entitled, by reason of its public institutions, its schools, and its great library, to be the scene of a scientific congress.

Surely a corporation which is so rich that, after paying all expenses, it can supply the citizens with fuel, is the right sort of body to keep any kind of pot boiling; and the people who can afford to keep no end of bears, because they are emblems of the name of their town, can very handsomely feed a few distinguished visitors. They have fed a goodly company during the session of the late congress, at all events; and though the banquets were awfully long in consequence of the German, or, rather, Bernese, avidity to speak, which led to commencing the toasts immediately after the fish, the scientific stomach was equal to the occasion, and everything went off with admirable patience and forbearance.

There were other fêtes besides the absolute banquets, however; and our Engraving represents one which will not be soon forgotten by those who witnessed it.

On the evening of the opening of the session this festival was held at Schaezli, a sort of musical wine-garden on one of the lovely hills overlooking the river, and backed by the white summits of the Oberland glaciers. The view would have been superb but for the clouds which lay thickly on the horizon, and hid the Jungfrau with a modest veil. There was plenty of occupation for the attention of the visitors, however, in the powerful efforts of a band of music and the untiring activity of a great crowd of dancers.

The most attractive part of the proceedings was the concluding ceremony, which consisted of a procession of about forty young maidens, dressed in the costumes of the various cantons, and presenting flowers and fruit to their distinguished visitors, who responded by applause which was absolutely deafening, and must have been highly satisfactory to the mothers of the rustic beauties who called it forth.

This spectacle is all the more likely to hold a prominent place in the recollections of the congress, since other open-air fêtes which had been arranged were frustrated by the weather, and even scientific assemblies are sufficiently liable to rheumatism and other common-place inconveniences to prevent their members walking about a pleasure-garden in a Swiss rainstorm.

**A GRIZZLY PRESENT.**—Seth Kimman, the Rocky Mountain trapper, has constructed and presented to President Johnson a "grizzly chair." The four legs, with the feet and claws in perfection, are those of a huge grizzly bear, while the arms are the arms and paws of another grizzly; the back and sides are also ornamented with immense claws. The seat is soft and exceedingly comfortable; but the great feature of the "institution" is that, by touching a cord the head of a monster grizzly bear, with distended jaws, will dart in front, from under the seat, snapping and gnashing its teeth as natural as life. The presentation came off at the White House one day last week.—*New York Times*.

AUTUMN IN CALCUTTA.

OUR readers need scarcely be told that autumn in Bengal is not quite like autumn in England. We may remind them, however, that the leaves do not in any part of India fall in this season. They have all been dried up or otherwise disposed of at the beginning of summer, and the earth having been refreshed by three months or so of rain, it is in the autumn that vegetation begins to come forth afresh—indeed, you would not know the season from spring unless informed of the fact.

It is a trifle warmer, however. For the rains, which are not long over, have left the atmosphere rather steamy, and the "cold weather," as it is conventionally called, is not to be expected until Christmas. The accompanying Engraving represents a domestic scene common to any period of the year, but containing circumstantial evidence of autumn in two or three particulars. Thus in winter the "bearer" would not be fanning his mistress, and in summer the doors would not be thrown open quite so soon as it seems to be in the afternoon. The part of the house in which the group are assembled is the hall; and the opening through which you see the pillar, the screens, and the tops of the plantain-trees, is what would be called in London "the street-door." The "street," by-the-way, supposing the house to be situated in the principal European thoroughfare, called the Chowringhee-road, very much resembles Park-lane in appearance. The houses are built a great deal in the same style, though on a larger scale, and with greater regard to the necessity of spacious verandahs, closed in at pleasure with jalousies, locally called *jilms*, on the first and second floors, as well as on the basement. The road, too, is far broader; and the *maidan*, which supplies the place of the park on one side, more open and less regular. Until a few years ago the foot-passenger had to make his way promiscuously among the carriages, and at night only a few oil-lamps put forth a pretence to cheer his lonely way. But now the Chowringhee-road has a raised footpath—which the natives were with some difficulty prevailed on to put to its proper use—and it is actually illuminated with gas.

To return to the interior. The men who are displaying their wares to the ladies are dealers from the bazaar, who, finding that their European customers will not go to their shops, make a point of carrying as much of their shops to their European customers as they conveniently can. Not, however, that they are their own porters—a couple of coolies or so are retained to do the heavy work, and you may see one of them in the corner shouldering his pack. A great many ladies patronise these *kuppra wallahs*, as they are called, though all do not confess it; for you get what you want from them for half the prices charged in the English shops, and in Calcutta it is fashionable to pay a great deal too much for everything, and to deal with nobody but European tradesmen. As regards ladies' dress, the most proper arrangement of all is to have it out direct from London or Paris; but this is a wholesale way of doing things not consistent with everybody's resources; and, as some ladies get their goods from *kuppra wallahs*, and are supposed to procure them from Mme. Gervain's or Bodelio's, so other ladies supply themselves from those local repositories, and are supposed to have their own consignments out direct.

Some of the articles sold by *kuppra wallahs* consist of made-up robes, as in the sketch referred to; but ladies need scarcely be told that these are hazardous, except as regards the skirts. Most persons content themselves with buying the material and having it made up in the house—a native tailor being regularly retained on the establishment for the purpose; an excellent workman generally, who will devote his whole time to your service for about twelve rupees, or twenty-four shillings a month. Give him but a model and he will copy it with marvellous fidelity; it is necessary, in fact, to take care that his fidelity is not carried too far, for these artists have been known to reproduce in the new garment the least desirable features of the old one—chance repairs, for instance, even to such an ignoble thing as a patch.

Obliging and much enduring men are these *kuppra wallahs*;





FETE AT SCHAENZ, SWITZERLAND, ON OCCASION OF THE MEETING OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS AT BERNE.

and here, once for all, we may explain that *kuppra* simply signifies clothes, and that *wallah* is a conventional expression used to indicate a person in connection with his calling or occupation—as a bootmaker may be called a *jootee wallah*, a horsedealer or a groom a *ghora wallah* and a member of the Civil Service, under the new conditions (facetiously), a *competition wallah*. Besides paying you the attention of calling very frequently when they are not wanted (we mean the *kuppra wallahs*, not the *competition wallahs*) they have the by no means consequent virtue of being always in hail when they are. Express but the smallest wish for the presence of one of the several rivals who court your custom, and he is in your presence at once, overflowing with smiles and salams, and fully prepared to convince you, if words can do it, that he never had a stock of articles so worthy of your attention as are contained in the several bales which are being deposited at your feet. By long and almost exclusive intercourse with lady-customers he has thoroughly learned their wants and their ways, and is a far greater courtier than the most perfect white-cravated assistant at Swan and Edgars or Waterloo House. If he came to England, with anything respectable in the way of a grievance, he would pass for a Prince, and you would hear people who ought to know better declare that there was a *je ne sais quoi* about birth and breeding not to be mistaken. In his proper vocation, his diplomatic powers are

certainly most creditable. His patience in particular is inexhaustible. That lady on the ottoman, to whom our representative *wallah* is exhibiting the robe, is doubtless a most delightful person in private life. To judge by her evening toilet, which is made rather early for domestic requirements, she is going out to dinner, as is also her presumable sister, who is fanning herself in the middle distance. Each of these (the third is evidently to be left at home) will probably make an immense impression upon the man who takes her down, and both will fascinate the company generally with their charming ways. But it is likely enough that they will not prove half so amiable to the *kuppra wallah*, whom they will, maybe, dismiss, after an hour or so of indecision, with the simple answer that "there is nothing they want to day," and that they will leave him to pack up his traps and depart as poor as he came. Such treatment is not unknown among *kuppra wallahs*, who usually submit with wonderful grace to the caprices of our countrywomen in India, some of whom have been known to keep such men an entire morning merely for the purpose of amusement. The jewellers, who bring about wares of immense value and spread them over the floor with a confidence unknown except in the East, are even more frequently made victims to the same inconsiderate habit. In the present case there may, however, be some hope of a purchase; for the servants, you may see, are on

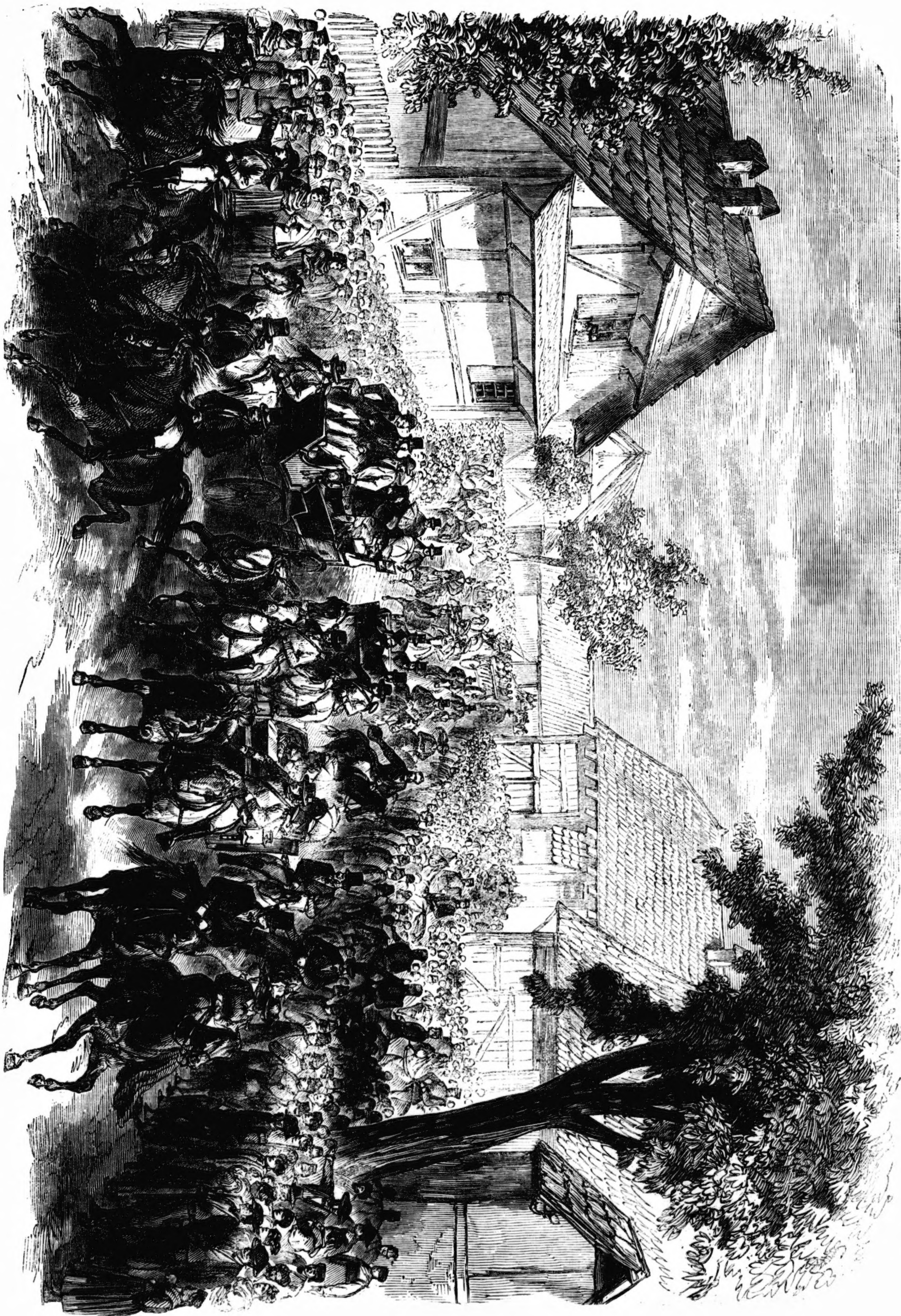
the watch, and have, perhaps, a view to their *dustoor*, or percentage, claimable from the *kuppra wallah* in the event of his making anything out of the mistresses of the house. The bearer is doubtless wanted for the sake of the hand-punah of which he is the custodian; but there is no need for the ayah, who is kissing the child so ostentatiously at the foot of the stairs, nor for the khansamah, who watches the proceedings so warily from the landing. It may be, therefore, that the lady is being prevailed upon to buy; and, in that case, one or all of them will come in for a trifle. And here we may remark, in reference to the *dustoor*, or custom, that, whatever the Duke of Sutherland may effect towards its abolition in England, there is no chance of such a movement being made with success in India. The natives look upon its observance as a right, and woe be to any innovator who seeks to destroy it. There is this consolation, however, that the percentage allowed in the East is very small compared with what seems to be extorted in the West, and has never been regarded as a grievance as far as Anglo-Indians are concerned. Let us hope, therefore, that by the time the carriage comes round a transaction will be effected and everybody satisfied, including the ladies, who ought not to pass a less pleasant evening for not having deluded a *kuppra wallah* and disappointed their personal dependents.

S. L. B.



AUTUMN IN CALCUTTA.—(DRAWN BY FLORENCE CLAXTON.)





RETURNING FROM BADEN RACES THROUGH THE VILLAGE IFFZHEIM.



## BADEN RACES.

In a former Number we gave some description of Baden, the queen of all watering-places, and perhaps the only resort of its kind where the gambling-house could be dispensed with and yet the place hold its own by virtue of its natural loveliness. Our Engraving, this week, represents the scene which was witnessed during the present season at those races which have been added to the delights of this resort of kings, princes, peers, rounds, countesses, millionaires, tricksters, heiresses, priests, leaders of ton, and notoriety of the demi-monde.

Everybody goes to the races there; and, walking on the fresh, green, velvety grass near the course, unsullied by dust or mud-spot, may be seen some of the most magnificent toilets in Europe, with ample space for abounding and circumambient crinolines.

It is not the racecourse itself, therefore, that is the most beautiful portion of the scene, although that level run between Rastadt and Iffzheim is all that could be desired, set in a lawnlike plateau, in an amphitheatre of hills, bordered by forest land, which recalls the out-look from the Lake of Como. The galaxy of beauty, very much adorned, and trying which shall be adorned the most, is the great spectacle, even though Gladiateur is among the horses, and gentlemen riders are there from every sporting capital in Europe.

Every variety of fashionable costume of every known nationality, and a babel of tongues in almost every known language, make the racecourse of Baden a wonder which had need be seen only once a year, since few ordinary minds could support its frequent recurrence. Such a whispering, gabbling, chattering, laughing, flashing, glittering, rustling assembly can be seen nowhere else in the world; and, though the exclusive circles contrive to keep themselves strictly apart, there is a sort of cosmopolitan equality which reduces everybody to something of the same level. The monde—the real world, that is, of birth and rank—look with wonder too great even for disdain upon the ladies of the demi-monde, whose toilets sometimes eclipse their own, and who are not slow to return their looks with the interest of unabashed criticism. Extremes meet here in a way not included in the proverb; and the extravagance of dress displayed by their rivals has driven some of the leaders of Court fashion to the assumption of more sober costumes.

The blaze of colour, however, is something marvellous, even the dull hues of the male morning toilets being diversified by dashes of brilliant gold, white, blue, and scarlet from all sorts of uniforms in every European service. Amidst this gayest of gay scenes the pretty *bouquetière* of the Paris Jockey Club, in her uniform of blue and white, is a conspicuous person as she goes hither and thither offering her nosegays to those faithful clients who are willing to pay handsomely for them. Everybody is laughing and assuming gaiety, even if they have it not, except the betting men, who have so solemnly gathered in a knot near the judge's stand, and they look as sternly anxious as they do on all similar occasions.

That individual with the semi-military look, now walking in the middle of the crowd, is the King of Prussia; and the grey felt hat just seen over the tops of the bonnets belongs to Herr von Bismarck. There goes Blücher, the grandson of the old General; and everybody knows that burly English Royal Duke chatting with the Prince of Prussia. All ranks and every condition are here represented, and the lounge who is tired of the course may renew his impressions of the beautiful by a visit to the saloon and to the grand stand. The culmination of the whole spectacle, however, is the return home. The little fortified town of Rastadt is about a league from the course, and, as three garrisons are united there—Prussian, Austrian, and Badois—there is no lack of uniforms mingled with the crowd of equestrians and pedestrians who have been assisting from the neighbouring villages. Iffzheim is dressed in holiday clothes, and its streets, as well as the balconies of its tall, queer, old houses, are full of people.

Soldiers in white uniforms, peasant girls in their picturesque costumes, cavalades of Prussian officers, boys hanging to the branches of the pear-trees, gendarmes trying to keep order, postillions in yellow jackets driving swells, open carriages full of lovely dames, every kind of vehicle that will run on wheels, servants in wonderful boots and with great hunting-horns as part of their state, sporting men with their regulation green veils, and a great crowd of foreigners of all degrees—these are the features of the return home from one of the most exciting and fascinating scenes in the world.

GENERAL D'ORGONI (Louis Charles Girodoni, of d'Orgoni which is merely an anagram) died recently in Rangoon. In early life he was a goldsmith's apprentice, and subsequently a soldier in the guards of Charles X. He was wounded in Vendée, at the time of the Duchess of Berri's expedition; Captain in the service of Don Miguel; and, lastly, General and Envoy in the service of the ruler of Burmah. He was fifty-five years of age.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.—The programme of arrangements for the approaching (the ninth) annual congress, in Sheffield, has been issued. The congress opens, on the 4th prox., by a general meeting of members and associates in the Alexandra Music-hall, Blom-street. This hall, which was known as the Adelphi Theatre, is being prepared by Mr. Youdan for the general meetings, and although much remains to be done before the alterations are completed there is no doubt, from the energy with which the work is being pushed forward, that they will be finished by the time named. Lord Brougham will deliver the address. On the following morning Sir R. Phillimore, the Queen's Advocate-General, president of the first department (Jurisprudence), will deliver an address to the members and associates in the Alexandra Music-hall; and after the sections have risen for the day there will be a meeting of working men in the same hall, at which the venerable and illustrious president of the association will take the chair. On Friday morning the Dean of Chichester, president of the Education department, will deliver an address; and in the evening there will be a conversation at the Cutlers' Hall. Arrangements have been made for excursions to Chatsworth, Haddon Hall, and "the Dukeries," on the Saturday. On Monday Dr. Lankester, the Coroner for Middlesex, who is president of the Health department, will deliver an address in the Mechanics' Hall, and the evening of that day will be devoted to private hospitalities. The Economy and Trade department is as yet without a president. The address will be delivered on the Tuesday morning in the School of Art; in the evening there will be a reception in the Cutlers' Hall, by invitation of the Mayor. The concluding general meeting will be held in the Music-hall on Wednesday. We may add that Sheffield will be well represented in regard to papers by local gentlemen, who have taken up questions affecting the trading interests and the health of the town. The committees have arranged that the banqueting-room of the Cutlers' Hall shall be the general reception-room where the members and associates may meet, and where information upon all subjects connected with the congress may be obtained. The various sections will be accommodated in different buildings within a narrow radius. The department for Jurisprudence and the Amendment of the Law will meet daily in the Council-hall, Norfolk-street. The meetings of the Education department will be in the Music Hall, Surrey-street. The Health department will meet in the Mechanics' hall, Surrey-street. The Economy and Trade department and the Agriculture and Art sections will meet in the School of Art; and the Reformatory section in the Church Institute, St. James's-street.

THE GREENWICH PENSIONERS.—On Tuesday nearly 200 out of the 900 pensioners of Greenwich Hospital who have accepted the Admiralty offer of pension allowances, in conformity with the Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, left that establishment for various parts of the country they have selected for their future home; and by the end of the present week it is calculated that the whole 900 will have left, and that Greenwich Hospital, which only a few years ago had upwards of 2000 inmates, will not contain more than 450. These are principally cripples, or persons otherwise infirm, and to them only will the hospital in future be open. Those pensioners who have taken their discharge are to receive the same amount of out-pension as that which they gave up when they entered the establishment, in addition to which they are to be paid a "Greenwich Hospital pension," providing they come within the following rules:—If the pensioner is fifty-five years of age, and has been a pensioner (whether in the hospital or out) for a period of five years, he will be paid 5d. a day—that is, £7 12s. per annum; or, if he is seventy years of age, and has been a pensioner (whether in the hospital or out) for a period of ten years, he will be paid 9d. a day—that is, £13 12s. a year. In further addition to his pension, he will be paid one half the money allowance he was receiving from the hospital on the 6th of April last, whether it be the weekly money paid to him of either three, four, or five shillings, according to his classification, or the two shillings' allowance to married men, or his weekly wages for acting in any capacity which is paid out of the hospital funds. In making the foregoing allowances the Lords of the Admiralty have desired, as far as their powers enable them, to make up an allowance of £36 10s. a year, which is equal to 14s. a week. The foregoing pensions and money allowance will not, however, in the case of every pensioner, make up that sum, and in such cases the Lords of the Admiralty have allowed the deficient amount to be made up, if possible, out of the other half of the money allowance. The proper care for the conveyance home of the pensioners has also been allowed. They are also entitled to take their chest of clothes with them, and to be readmitted at any time hereafter on becoming infirm and helpless.

Will be published, Oct. 4.

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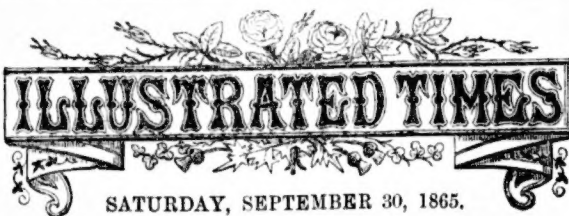
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## THE STREETS AND TRAFFIC OF LONDON.

We have many narrow and crooked ways in London, which are not by any means safe ways. The traffic in our streets has outgrown their capacity. Most of our great leading thoroughfares are infinitely too confined for the mass of vehicles and pedestrians requiring to pass along them. Even in the days of "old London," when public traffic was comparatively trifling, the streets were infinitely too narrow. Now, when the traffic has enormously increased, many streets are positively impassable during a considerable portion of the day. For instance, the two great arteries of communication between the east and the west ends of the metropolis—the Strand and Fleet-street, and Oxford-street and Holborn—are completely blocked for hours at a time. To cross from one side of either to the other is a feat of daring and danger. The cross traffic, again, is, if anything, more difficult still. Between Holborn and Fleet-street there are really only two means of communication—Chancery-lane and Fetter-lane—and both are wretchedly narrow and confined. Indeed, Chancery-lane is practically capable of allowing but one vehicle to pass through it at a time, for that is its width at the Holborn end, and, of course, its utmost capacity is only that of its narrowest part. The portion of the Strand, again, between the churches of St. Clement Danes and St. Mary-le-Strand is utterly inadequate for the traffic upon it. In the City proper there are many places still worse. Cheapside is often utterly impassable. Omnibuses, cabs, waggons, vehicles of all sorts, will go along Cheapside, notwithstanding the opening of New Cannon-street. Should an unlucky wight think to reach the railway termini at London Bridge or Fenchurch-street quickly by taking a cab from the West-End, long before he has accomplished his journey he will be brought to a standstill, and be glad to quit the vehicle and trust to the means of locomotion with which Nature has supplied him. To make bad worse, brewers' drays stand for hours outside public-houses; carts loading or unloading goods remain an unconscionable length of time before warehouse or shop doors; and cabs and railway-vans are driven with reckless speed along crowded streets.

The result of all this is that an astounding number of accidents occur in the streets. The mortality from this cause in London alone is greater than that from railway accidents all over the kingdom. Five or six persons a week, or from 260 to 300 a year, are killed, and from 700 to 800 injured, in the streets of London; while on all our railways last year only sixty-eight were killed and 831 injured. It is thus much more dangerous to pass one's life in walking in the metropolis than in travelling on railways. What is the inference to be drawn from these facts? Why, that our streets must be widened and the traffic on them better regulated.

The widening of the streets must, of course, be a work of time; but the regulating of the traffic can be accomplished at once. Some attempts to do this are no doubt made now; but they are feeble and ineffectual to a degree. Policemen stationed at such places as Temple-bar, the bottom of Ludgate-hill, the Mansion House, and so on, help to some extent to mitigate the evil; but they can only mitigate, not cure it. Why cannot the attendants on dustmen's carts, brewers' draymen, railway and carriers' waggon-drivers, and men in charge of vans delivering goods, be made to perform their duties at hours in the early morning or during the night, when the streets are comparatively clear? Why should brewers' draymen be allowed at all times of the day to stretch, across openings in the pavement, ropes to trip unwary pedestrians and precipitate them into subterranean excavations—or *oublottes*—there to break their limbs on porter-casks and besmear their apparel with the accumulated slime and filth of public-house cellars? The ignorant hobbledoys, too, to whom the charge of railway vans is usually intrusted, and the drivers of hansom cabs, should be made to moderate the eagerness which prompts them to rattle over the pavement at a speed and with a recklessness which are every day the causes of serious accidents. It seems to be an article in the creed of these gentry that the streets were formed solely for their accommodation, and that all other passengers thereon are mere intruders, for whose safety it is

no way necessary to take the slightest heed. Surely, means might be devised to teach these parties better manners and to take more care.

Some few improvements in the streets have been made of late years, but these are utterly inadequate to meet the necessities of the case. The Thames Embankment, when completed, will doubtless afford great relief on a portion of the way between the east and the west ends of the metropolis; but this relief will only be partial, for the traffic must again come upon the old lines of communication at each end of the embankment, and matters at these points will become worse than ever.

The only effectual remedy is extensive widening of the streets, to be undertaken on a comprehensive and well-digested plan. The proposed alteration upon the Strand and the demolition of the south side of Holywell-street are good, so far as they go. They are only a small and partial instalment, however, of what is required; and to leave the new Strand Hotel still blocking the way is about the most absurd proceeding possible. A complete sweep should have been made of the houses between Holywell-street and the Strand, so as to clear the space from St. Clement's Church to St. Mary-le-Strand; and the work might with advantage have been carried further, and a wide passage for vehicles of all sorts opened on the north side of St. Mary's Church, like that at St. Clement's. We have only mentioned a few of the points where widening is required; there are hundreds of others in various parts of the capital which equally require attention. The work is a large one, demanding large notions, large funds, and systematic plans for its accomplishment. It will, as we have said, be a work of time as well as of money; but it is a thing which must be done. Sir John Thwaites and his colleagues have their work before them for years to come. They have already done good service in constructing our system of main drainage; they have a heavy task on their hands in the building of the Thames Embankment; and they will soon, we suppose, enter upon the contemplated improvements in Holborn valley. But they must not pause or take breath in their labours. They must look to other things as well. There must be no tardiness in carrying out all the objects for which the Metropolitan Board of Works was instituted. It is difficult to put public bodies in action in this country; and yet there is in London no lack of means for accomplishing great public works. We have borne the cost of the main drainage, and have scarcely known it. We can do the same for the widening and rendering safe of our streets. Let it be set about. Would that the Emperor Napoleon would lend us M. Hausmann for a year or two! He would soon open up our streets for us. We want some one to stir us up, for we are marvellously slow of action. They do manage some things better in France, and street improvements and the regulation of street traffic are among them.

## SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA is about to pay a visit to his new province of Lauenburg. He is to be accompanied by his guide, philosopher, and friend, Count von Bismarck.

THE KING OF THE GREEKS has announced his intention to dispense with a third of the civil list, in order to relieve the embarrassments of the Treasury.

THE COUNTESS DE PARIS was safely delivered of a Princess, at York House, Twickenham, on Thursday morning.

SIR HARRY PARKES, the new British Minister in Japan, is establishing his Legation at Jeddo.

M. BISMARCK has received another threatening letter, bearing the London postmark, and signed "A Briton."

TWO NEAPOLITAN EDITORS fought a duel, a few days back, with pistols, but failed to injure each other.

A YOUNG LADY OF EIGHTEEN has eloped from Dover with a militia captain of twice her age.

HOP-PICKING commenced last week in Hampshire, but labourers were very scarce.

MR. JOHN THOMSON GORDON, Sheriff of Mid-Lothian, died on Friday week, somewhat suddenly, at Thury Harcourt, near Caen, in Normandy.

AN AMERICAN PAPER, the *Albany Evening Journal*, is now printed on paper made from bamboo.

MR. BENJAMIN LEE GUINNESS, of Dublin, has lost his wife. Her death was not unexpected, as she had been a long time ill.

MR. GAMBART, lessee of Frith's "Derby Day," says that the picture is now en route from Australia to England.

THE GENUINE TEXT of Earl Russell's circular on the Gastien Convention has been published. It differs only in a few verbal particulars from the version with which the public are already familiar.

THE BRITISH GUN-BOAT URGENT, arrived at Halifax, reports that she passed the place where the Atlantic cable buoys were said to be located, but saw nothing of them, and believes that they have drifted.

THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES at Chatham have allowed the soldiers in garrison to assist in the ingathering of the hop harvest, in consequence of the difficulty experienced in obtaining hands.

A STEAMER, which was returning from Corunna to Ferrol with a number of holiday-makers, ran upon a rock in a fog and sank. Forty persons perished.

SOME WRITERS IN EDINBURGH have started a small journal very similar to the *Owl*. It is to be published during the Edinburgh season, and will be known by the name of the *Eclipse*.

THE MAYOR OF SOUTHAMPTON will shortly give a grand banquet to the directors of the Transatlantic Steam Navigation Company. This company is about to build at once a fleet of monster steamers to run between Southampton and New York.

OF THIRTY-THREE CASES OF DELIRIUM TREMENS in the Navy on the Mediterranean in 1862, six were those of officers; of nine on the West Coast of Africa, four were officers; and of five in the East Indies, one was an officer.

CAPTAIN COWPER PHIPPS COLES, R.N., has been presented by the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, Lord High Admiral of the Imperial navy, with a massive gold snuff-box, set with diamonds, and bearing the initials of the Grand Duke in diamonds on the centre of the lid.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN ASSEMBLY have voted £5000, to be used by the Government in temporarily increasing the salaries of Government servants, whose incomes do not exceed £400 a year. The grant is made in consequence of the unusually high prices of provisions and clothing.

THE SWISS have lately taken to lighting up their world-renowned catarracts at night with Bengal lights. Crowds flock to Schaffhausen, to Meyringen and Brien, to see the falls of the Rhine, the Giessbach, and the upper and lower Reichenbachs thus tricked out.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON has removed the restrictions on trade with the southern States which had heretofore existed, and trade with those States is now wholly free, subject to the usual Custom-house regulations.

SPAIN AND PERU have formally renewed their diplomatic relationship. The Spanish Minister was received by the Peruvian President, and the Madrid papers publish reports of the courteous speeches interchanged on the occasion. Meanwhile, Peru is a prey to internal dissension, a revolutionary attempt to change that Government having been made, and so far succeeded that the insurgents hold a considerable district of country, including the nano islands.



THE INLAND REVENUE COMMISSIONERS state in their report, just issued, that, while the document was being drawn up, 1000 guineas was paid by one individual as "conscience-money" for unpaid income tax; and, in a former year, they received £11,000 on the same account from one individual.

THE NUMBER OF PAUPERS in receipt of relief in England during the month of July was 2 per cent less than at the corresponding period of 1864. In the north-western division it was 13.38 per cent less. In the metropolis there was still, as in the preceding month, an increase of above 2000 over the number in 1864, or 2.45 per cent.

THE LIBERALS OF TIVERTON, which town was represented in Parliament by the Hon. George Denman up to the late dissolution, have subscribed to present their late member with a testimonial in consideration of his services to the borough. The sum collected amounts to £150, which will be expended on a silver candelabrum, to be presented to the hon. gentleman in November next.

THE NEW GRAVING DOCK AT JARROW, the largest dock of the kind on the east coast, was opened on Saturday last. The dock will accommodate vessels of the largest tonnage, and will prove a great acquisition to the Tyne.

IN ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, Holborn, on Sunday evening, just as the services were being finished, some sounder called out "Fire!" There was much alarm and great crowding, and several persons were more or less injured before the panic could be allayed. The fellow who raised the cry got away, but it is said he left his hat behind him, and that, it is to be hoped, will lead to his detection and punishment.

A NOBLE LADY, living in a chateau near Aix, which is walled round, has taken measures to prevent the cholera seizing her. The gates have loopholes, and armed peasants, sharing the terrors of their mistress, keep a constant guard. Letters directed to her manor-house are picked up with a pair of tongs and fumigated. Near the gate is a pavilion where relations and friends pass quarantine, and are fumigated.

A VERY SERIOUS ACCIDENT happened, on Saturday morning, at the railway works, Battersea. A number of workmen were employed in building a bridge over a roadway, when suddenly the wooden staging gave way, and several of the men were thrown to the ground, while bricks and beams were showered upon them. One poor fellow named Flood was killed, and others were more or less injured.

### THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

AN opinion has been expressed that Parliament is likely to be summoned to consider the Fenian conspiracy, and to give Government fresh powers to deal with it. But Government has, at present, no intention of doing so. It wants no more power than it possesses. It passed the usual arms bill last Session, and by that it could proclaim and put under military law every county in Ireland. And as to consideration, which means that Government should consult Parliament, the Government wants advice as little as it does power. No doubt, some of the Irish members are bursting with eloquence; but, depend upon it, Lord Palmerston will not willingly give them opportunity to pour it forth in the House of Commons a day before the usual time; and by that time this paltry conspiracy will be well trampled out. The noble Lord is often very complimentary to Irishmen; but I suspect that he likes them best at a distance, especially when there is real work to be done. Parliament, then, will not be summoned to consider the Fenian conspiracy. I am not, though, quite so sure that the dreadful cattle disease may not make it necessary for Parliament to meet in November, or even earlier, especially if it be true that the pest has attacked the sheep. At present, I believe Government has given no intimation of an early meeting. My own view is that Government, at present, means to summon it to meet in the last week in January. Meanwhile, in and about the house sundry alterations are going on. Dr. Percy, the new ventilator, is doing something above the roof of the house to make the chamber there more secure from fire. All the gaslights which light up the house through the glass ceiling are there; and the heat is so excessive that the Doctor has deemed it necessary to have the timbers coated with iron. In the corridor workmen are busy taking the heavy tracery and the stained glass out of the windows that more and purer light may be thrown upon the frescoes. Long since, in this column, I suggested that this should be done.

I suspect that the vacant lordship of the Admiralty will not be filled up until after the meeting of Parliament. It is still affirmed that Lord Enfield is to leave the Poor-Law Board and become Junior Lord of the Admiralty. Well, if he were to be installed now, he would, *ipso facto*, vacate his seat for Middlesex, and Lord Ranelagh, or some other ambitious person, might at once enter the field, and then the war would begin, and have to be carried on with more or less expense for three months or more; for no new writ can be issued until Parliament shall have met and chosen its speaker and got itself constituted. Indeed, I am not sure that Parliament can order a writ until the fourteen days allowed for the presentation of petitions shall have passed. The political quidnuncs have wondered why this place has not been filled up. I suspect that I have hit upon the cause.

The defeat of Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald is a heavy blow and great discouragement to the Conservatives. He was one of their best men. Indeed, they have no one to take his place. On the other side of the house, if a front-rank man falls, there are plenty to step forward; but on the Conservative side it is not so. Conservatism is marvelously deficient in intellect just now, and has been ever since it drove by contumely and scorn the Peelites from its ranks. It thought it had done a notable thing, and so it had, for it had knocked its own brains out. But Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald is to come back again as soon as a seat can be found for him. When the news of Mr. Fitzgerald's defeat reached Lord Derby he promptly wrote to his late Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs to condole with him and to promise that as soon as possible a seat should be found for him; at least, so says rumour, and I believe truly. Blogg said the other day, "that Mr. Layard chuckled when he heard of Mr. Fitzgerald's defeat." But my friend was mistaken, not knowing his man. Mr. Layard loves a fight, and, doubtless, loves an able antagonist. Like Roderick Dhu, he experiences

The stern joy which warriors feel  
In foemen worthy of their steel.

Earl Granville, Lord President of the Council, was married, on Tuesday last, to Miss Castalia Campbell, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Campbell, of Islay. "Has he been married before?" is a question more than once put in my hearing; and, no doubt, seeing the Earl is fifty years old, it has been asked hundreds of times since this marriage was announced. Earl Granville, then, has been married before. He married, in 1840, the only daughter and heiress of the Duke of Dalberg, relict of Sir Ferdinand Richard Edward Acton. She died in 1860. That Sir John Acton who was present at the wedding is the son of this lady by her first husband, and is, therefore, stepson of Earl Granville. Sir John is the member for Bridgnorth, who, at the late general election, defeated Mr. Henry Whitmore, the old member—Colonel Taylor's lieutenant—by one vote. There is to be a petition against Sir John, and, from all I hear, I should not be surprised if Mr. Whitmore were to knock that one vote away, with several others, and get the seat. Sir John Acton is a Roman Catholic. Disraeli once noticed the fact that for many years only one Roman Catholic had been returned by an English constituency; to wit, Lord Edward Howard, who sat then, and now sits, for the family borough of Arundel. At this moment we have three Roman Catholics returned by English constituencies—viz., Lord Edward Howard; Sir John Simeon, Isle of Wight; and Sir John Acton. Is this a good sign or a bad one? I am disposed to believe that it is a good sign; a sign that we are getting more liberal. But Mr. N., and my Lord S., and Dr. C., and a host of zealous Protestants besides, shake their heads, and assert that the omen is bad—a sign of the last times, indications of the triumph of the man of sin, &c.

The church in Baldwin's-gardens, dedicated to St. Alban the Martyr, to which "Fred. Bayham" calls attention in the *Morning Star*, was built by our solemn friend, Mr. Hubbard, director of the Bank of England and member for Huntingdon. He erected it to try the question whether the poor, if they had the chance, would go to church. The service, as I understood, was to be performed in the simplest manner, so as not to scare the inhabitants of the district, nor to attract strangers. Has, then, the simple and unadorned style failed? I should imagine, from Fred. Bayham's letter, that it has; and, failing to draw a congregation from the neighbourhood, the priest has adopted the ornate style to attract outsiders to fill the

places which the Baldwin's-gardens denizens refuse to accept; and he has succeeded. What an obstinate race these poor people must be! If you lament with them, they will not mourn; if you pipe with them, they will not dance. But, before we condemn them, let me ask, would the fashionables and respectables go to church if there were none of these factitious attractions to draw them? It would appear not; but, if this be true, in what are they better than their poorer neighbours? And let not the priests imagine that these people go to worship God. Thousands flocked to the Princess's Theatre when Charles Kean performed Shakespeare's plays, with his gorgeous scenery and costumes, who cared nothing about Shakespeare; and Kean thought that he was creating or reviving a taste for Shakespeare. "I am an upholder of Shakespeare," said the actor to Douglas Jerrold. "No," replied the wit: "you are not the upholder, but the upholsterer." Let the priests who call in scenic effects, got up by machinery and music, ponder this answer. Religion never was revived by appeals to the sensuousness of the people; and, further, that which "the common people listened to gladly" 2000 years ago, they would listen to now if it were preached as it was preached then. The people will rush in crowds to hear what interests them. Make preaching interest them, and they will rush to hear that. At all events, the experiment would be worth trying, if we knew how to try it.

In a few days you will see in the papers a prospectus of a new Transatlantic Telegraph Company, to lay a much lighter cable, made upon Mr. Allen's principle, via Falmouth, Oporto, Flores, one of the Azores, and Halifax. The company is formed; it has a good directory. It proposes only to ask for capital to lay the telegraph to Oporto, 600 miles. It will then be laid to Flores, 900 miles, and then to Halifax, 1400 miles. The cost of the cable is only two thirds, the weight only one fourth, of that which has been lost.

"There!" exclaims Smith, at his club, dashing down a sporting paper, with his own fleshy fist upon it—"There! that is what I have always been trying to impress on fellows. Here is the rough who was going in for the pugilistic championship—first-rate training and condition, of course—upset, knocked all to pieces, and brought down to a wretched skeleton, after weeks of agony, from perioritis of the humerus (whatever that may be), only by a little exercise with the dumb-bells! This is what your training, your Banting, your banishment of adipose tissue brings you to! Look at Sayers, over-trained, maintaining a fight with one arm, the other being beaten and strained to pulp for want of fat; while his opponent cannot thrash him because he himself is over-trained too! Why, Sir, the human body is a machine, as liable to all the consequences of friction as a watch or a thousand-horse-power locomotive. Deny oil to the machine, or deprive the body of its natural fat, and the results are wear, tear, fire, and destruction to the metal; or pain, inflammation and mutilation to the sensitive creature. Do you think that Nature instituted fat simply as a means of rendering man helpless and unsightly in figure at middle age? In other words, do you think Nature a fool, Sir?" Well, nobody answered this tirade. We do not think much of Smith's knowledge of physiology, but he has some common-sense.

The young men of our day have much for which to be thankful in the way of facilities for education. Twenty years ago there were no penny newspapers, and the works of the great English authors were scarcely to be had, except in very second-hand condition, and after diligent research among ancient bookstalls. Now, Shakespeare complete, well printed and decently bound, is to be had for three shillings and sixpence. For three and ninepence I have just purchased, as may anyone else, a brand new edition of Goldsmith—"Traveller," "Deserted Village," "The Vicar of Wakefield," "Citizen of the World," "Essays," "Good-Humoured Man," "She Stoops to Conquer," and all complete. For such a book, or set of books, when I was yet a boy, and just beginning to imp my wing in literature, I would have laboured willingly a night through, or paid a guinea with delight.

### THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

DRURY LANE opened on Saturday night last. The pieces performed were "Macbeth" and "Comus." As the cast of both plays does not differ in any essential particular from that of last season, I have merely to record the fact of the doors of Drury being unlocked for the regular dramatic season.

THE QUEEN'S *as was*, but the PRINCE OF WALES *as is*, as I heard it called the other night, commenced its second season on Monday evening. The programme comprised Mr. Charles Dance's comediotta of "Naval Engagements;" Mr. Byron's new burlesque of "Lucia di Lammermoor;" or, "The Laird, the Lady, and the Lover;" and Mr. Boucicault's farce of "A Lover by Proxy." As my space is limited, and I cannot cram an account of a whole evening's entertainment into half a column, I will confine myself for the present to the extravaganza, because it is new, and the comediotta and the farce, although both admirable in their way, are old. "Naval Engagements" was produced at the Olympic, under the Vestris management, somewhere about the year 1838; and "A Lover by Proxy" was first acted at the Haymarket long, long ago. They must be spoken of next week, as must Mr. Ray, who is a new face at the little Prince of Wales; Mr. Hare, a comedian from the provinces; and Miss Sophie Larkin, who is also a "first appearance." The original operatic burlesque extravaganza of "Lucia di Lammermoor" is, according to the playbills, "founded on Donizetti's popular opera, and is, consequently, very unlike the romance." I quote these words because they contain an amount of exact truth not often found in playbills. Mr. Byron has remoulded the old story to suit himself, the Prince of Wales company, and the Prince of Wales audience; and his powers of dramatic compression may be guessed when I inform you that the whole tale is told in four scenes. This is smart work; but the puns and parodies that are scattered "thick as leaves in Vallombrosa"—to use a brand-new simile—are smarter. In fact, the jokes succeed each other with such rapidity that it was like listening to a regiment of soldiers firing all down the line, or the fizzing, and cracking, and banging of fireworks when there are ten thousand additional squibs at Cremorne. I could only bring one joke away with me. It is a very good one, and, like the brick the man carried about in his pocket as a sample of the house he had to sell, will keep in any climate. Here it is. When Lucy Ashton is reading a forged letter shown to her by her brother Henry, who wishes to convince her of Edgar's perfidy, she exclaims, "The vagabond spells chicken with two hens!" The music is capitally selected. Now, we hear a tender morceau from the opera; then a sparkling titbit of Offenbach, and a cheery "round" from the A.A.A., B.B.B., and C.C.C. Christy Minstrels. The "Mabel Waltz" is incorporated with a string of nursery rhymes in such odd, incongruous, humorous combination that, I fancy, the waltz and the words are indissolubly joined, and will not hereafter be heard apart from each other. I thought the applause would never cease when Miss Marie Wilton made her appearance as Edgar. The audience applauded, and the lady bowed—and they applauded, and she bowed—and they applauded again, and she bowed again. And Mr. John Clarke, who played the timid, blushing, tender Lucy, was received in a similarly rapturous fashion; and the audience applauded, and he curtsied—and they applauded again, and he curtsied again—until I thought that a chair would have been a relief to him. Useless to say of these two admirable artists how pointed was the manner in which they delivered their lines; how they sang, and danced, and were encored. Mr. Dewar, as Henry Ashton, assumed to be the swaggering villain of conventional melodrama, with an exaggeration and want of truth to nature that was highly commendable. Miss Fanny Josephs played Arthur Bucklaw, and looked as charming as she always does—as Dr. Watts said of the dogs, "It is her nature to!"—and sang and acted with the naïveté and piquancy peculiar to her. Mr. Cox played a small part, and danced with his usual wonderful command over his lower limbs. I would, however, suggest to him to wear a longer kilt. There is the foundation of a very fine comic actor in Mr. Montgomery, who played Don Raymond—the Raimondo of the opera. He has a quaint, dry humour and a ludicrous gravity that reminded me of

Lieutenant Lismahago in "Humphrey Clinker"—a sort of odd mixture of the angularity of Dominic Sampson and the smartness of Figaro that should stand him in good stead. Miss Marie Wilton is to be congratulated on the acquisition to her troupe of Miss Hughes, from the Olympic—who is one of the best actresses upon our stage. As Alice, the attendant on Lucia, Miss Hughes acted and sang in a manner worthy of Miss Hughes, and higher praise cannot be written down. The Prince of Wales has reopened under the most favourable auspices. The merit of the peculiar entertainment provided for its patrons is now thoroughly reorganised, and it has nothing to do but "slide."

The new THEATRE ROYAL at Hull is shortly to be opened, under the management of Mr. William Brough. On Saturday last a dinner was given to Mr. Brough, at St. James's Hall, by several of his brethren of the quill, and many of the artists, actors, and singers who have been associated with him in his works. Among the *convives*, I may mention the names of Mr. Andrew Halliday, Mr. H. J. Byron, Mr. German Reed, and Mr. John Clarke. There were very few speeches; but, by way of compensation, there was a very considerable amount of jollity. The dinner was good, the wine was better, the company was best, and the guest of the evening topped all; and no end of old shoes, metaphorically speaking, were thrown after the new manager of the new theatre.

THE ITALIAN COURT IN THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION.—Our attention has been called to one or two omissions in our article, a couple of weeks ago, on the Italian Court in the Dublin Exhibition. These omissions, which occurred from the difficulty of noticing everything where there is such a profusion of wealth in tasteful articles, we willingly supply:—Signor Torrini, from Florence, exhibits a very fine collection of cameos in pietra dura, a magnificent table, and many caskets and boxes considered of the highest artistic value; and Mr. Zodi, a gentleman from Reggio, in the Emilia province, has brought over one of the finest collections of majolica, bronzes, medals, coins, and pictures, unrivalled by any collection in the United Kingdom.

THE CHOLERA.—The prolonged high temperature is causing some apprehension in Paris lest the cholera should extend its ravages from the south to the capital. The expedients for disinfecting the air at Marseilles by lighting numerous large bonfires appear to have given occasion to a good deal of rioting. Proceeding from the immolation of figures designed to represent the cholera, the people have taken to burning effigies of their unpopular fellow-citizens. To put a stop to these doings, the aid of both police and military has been called into requisition. There is every reason to believe that the pestilence is considerably on the decrease at Marseilles; but Toulon continues to suffer severely, the number of cases reported showing a serious increase in the fatal results. From Spain the latest accounts are highly gratifying—Valencia being declared free, and other places much more healthy.

FREEDOM OF ELECTION IN SPAIN.—The Governor of Tarragona has addressed a circular to the electors which says:—"Her Majesty's Government, as all the people of this province are aware, have no other mode of recommending to the electoral body the party to which they belong than that which results from the most rigid observance of the law. Neither the unjustifiable apathy with respect to the collection of the taxes, nor the oblivion of law imposed on other occasions upon the provincial administrations on account of electoral necessities, enter in any way into the system of the Government. Let those, therefore, who will doubtless read this circular with astonishment, make no offers of a certain kind to me. Let the electors, as well as those soliciting their suffrages, alter being aware of the acts of the Government and their delegate in this province, consult their consciences in exercising the first right of every free people—that of electing their representatives."

A NEW CHARGE ON MARRIAGE LICENSES.—The wording of an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament for the repeal of sundry charges for stamps, has been taken advantage of by the Board of Inland Revenue to impose a new charge upon the declarations attached to notices of marriage by license. The 20th section of 23 and 29 Vic., c. 96, runs thus:—"No declaration required to be made pursuant to any Act relating to marriages, in order to a marriage without license, shall be chargeable with any stamp duty." Before this Act passed, no one had dreamed of requiring a stamp for any of these licenses; but the board now assume that the special exemption of marriages without license infers the liability of those with license, and they therefore arbitrarily impose a half-crown stamp, which they require to be henceforth impressed upon the declaration, and the Registrar-General has just instructed the superintendent registrars to see that this order is complied with. The cost of the marriage license is already sufficiently high, and the necessity of obtaining an impressed stamp will entail much additional trouble and inconvenience.

THE INLAND REVENUE.—The Commissioners of her Majesty's Inland Revenue state in their ninth report that, notwithstanding a diminished receipt of income tax, to the extent of £1,166,221, of fire insurance duty to the extent of £61,038, and a loss of £26,000 on tealeaders' licenses (all of which were occasioned by reduction of taxation), the revenue collected by the department in the year 1864-5 was greater by £191,246 than the revenue of the previous year. The net receipts in the years ended March 31, 1864 and 1865, were, respectively, £18,409,107 and £19,409,636: showing an increase of £1,000,529. The consumption of spirits has increased by 946,398 gallons, but it should not be forgotten that the quantity now consumed is very considerably less than it was some years ago, before the duties were raised. With regard to malt, the Commissioners say:—"As the quantity of malt made in 1863 was, by more than 2½ million bushels, greater than in any previous year, and as the stocks on hand at the close of the season were unusually large, we expected a diminution in the year 1864." There is, however, an increase of 602,463 bushels. Twenty-eight persons have made entry of malt houses for making malt for feeding cattle; but the Commissioners anticipate that less than half this number will be at work next year. They deny that this is owing to excise restrictions, but do not say how otherwise it is caused.

### "RIP VAN WINKLE."

THE moral of Washington Irving's charming legend of Sleepy Hollow is unquestionable. Every drunkard loses—as Rip Van Winkle did—twenty years of his existence. The rising of the sun, the singing of the birds, the splendour of the morning are not for the bemused sot, who is dozing off the fumes of last night's liquor. Equally unconscious is he of progressive change. What to him is a revolution, the overthrow of a monarchy, or the establishment of a republic? The incidents of his life are a change of tapster, a rise in the price of spirits, or the opening of a cask of beer. He is hardly conscious of his children's growth. His time is so wholly engrossed with the tavern, and the roaring out of drinking-songs to his besotted boon companions, that his babes spring up into men and women while he is yelling, "Drink, drink, my friend, and drink, drink, my brother! What glory is like to wine?" If he keep sober for a day or so, and have any remnant of perceptive faculty undrowned, he finds things much altered since his youth: houses erected, bridges built, swamps redeemed, and morasses drained, and he sighs for the good old times with a mandrin sigh of four-and-twenty barrel power.

The Engraving in our present Number, however, is not intended to illustrate Washington Irving's story, but is taken from the New Adelphi piece of "Rip Van Winkle," a drama by Mr. Boucicault, founded on the legend. As full justice has been already done in these columns to Mr. Boucicault's clever drama, we need but pay the author a passing compliment on his treatment of a difficult subject, especially on his avoidance of all temperance-society commonplace and teetotal vulgarity. The moment chosen by our Artist for his illustration is after Rip Van Winkle's long sleep of twenty years, when he has thrown off the spell of the magic liquor given him by the spirit of Hendrick Hudson and his ghostly crew, and gazes on the village, dazed, wonderstricken, and bewildered. The village has grown into a town, the children are not the children that he knew, the very dogs are strange to him. His house has vanished; his wife has gone. He is told that he himself—Rip Van Winkle—has been dead for twenty years; and this singular intelligence he hears, and hears, and hears again, until at last he himself—Rip Van Winkle—begins to believe it, and to persuade himself that he is as much without individuality as he is without name, home, wife, or family. To all these phases of perplexity Mr. Jefferson, the new actor from America, does admirable justice. At every fresh piece of intelligence he seems to lose personality; and his whole performance in the last act of the drama may be considered a poetical idealisation of the feelings of the little woman in the ballad, who, falling asleep, had her clothes cut all round about by a pedlar of the name of Stout, and who, on awaking, exclaimed, "Lord-a-mussy 'pon us, this is none of it!"

Mr. Jefferson's personation of Rip Van Winkle is at the present moment one of the sights of London which everyone should see. In the language of the proprietors of patent medicines, but with a truth which proprietors of patent medicines too often eschew, we can "confidently recommend" "Rip Van Winkle." "One private box, taken early, will prove the fact."



## THE CHINESE GIANT.

CHANG-WOO-YOW, a Chinaman of gigantic proportions, who has travelled from the land of the Celestials to these western regions of barbarism for the purpose of exhibiting his manly proportions to the gaze of the British public, held the first of his levées on Monday evening, at the Egyptian Hall. Chang, very shortly after his arrival among the pale faces, was permitted to pay his respects at Marlborough House; and, having thus chin-chined the rulers of the land, he now proposes to satisfy the curiosity of all classes of the barbarians among whom he is temporarily sojourning. He is most undeniably a mighty man, if not a man of valour, and enjoys, at the present moment, the honourable distinction of being, not only one of the greatest, but, beyond all dispute, the greatest, personage in the three kingdoms. To look at him, as he sits in state, surrounded by the other members of the party, whom he dwarfs into insignificance, one is inclined to fancy that the force or freak of Nature could no further go in the development, in one human framework, of bone and muscle. But the visitor who supposes this is in error. If we may trust what we are told of Chang in the autobiography which is distributed in the hall, he comes of a race of giants, of whom he modestly confesses that he is the least.

No man is a prophet in his own country, or in his own family, and we are given to understand that the giant of the Egyptian Hall is looked down upon literally, as well as perhaps metaphorically, by his immediate relatives. His father and his grandfather overtopped him considerably. Of those children of Anak he is hardly a worthy descendant. A brother of his, now in the ranks of the Imperial army, though a few inches shorter than Chang, is in all other respects a bigger and a stouter man than our hero. Nor are the ladies of his family unworthy of their lofty descent. Chang once had a sister who, when in the flesh, was some ten inches nearer to the sky than he is; but this charming maiden, who stood a trifle over eight feet and a half out of her shoes, was lost by death to the family circle, of which she was, Chang tells us, the consolation and the pride.

The premature decease of this young lady, still in the bloom of her hopeful youth, struck Chang to the heart. All the maxims of the ancient philosophers, with which he is well acquainted—for Chang is a scholar as well as a "phenomenon"—failed to alleviate his affliction; and as a last resource the unfortunate youth (who is said to have not yet reached his twentieth year) resolved to go upon his travels. At Shanghai, he tells us, he first looked upon the face of the white man, and, what was more to the purpose, one of the white faces looked upon him with other eyes than those of idle curiosity. Chang found, to quote his narrative in the touching



CHANG, THE GREAT CHINESE GIANT, AND HIS COMPANIONS.

simplicity of the original, that the "face was kind." In a little time he further learned, "with great joy"—we quite believe it—"that his hand was open and his heart was good." Here was the balm in Gilead to bind up the broken heart of poor Chang. What all the philosophy of Confucius had failed to accomplish was effected instantaneously as soon as he discovered that the white faces promised not only good hearts but open hands. Stripped of the

beautiful allegory in which Chang has enveloped the transaction, the plain English of it is that a bargain was concluded between Chang and an English agent, and the former consented for a consideration to be made a show of. But Chang would not come alone. He stipulated that a wife meet for him should be found. In his autobiography he opens an uncommonly long yarn about this lady of his affections, who possesses, he tells us, "the five cardinal virtues—benevolence, righteousness, propriety, wisdom, and truth." Thrice fortunate giant to have acquired such a domestic treasure! The possessor of this unheard-of combination of feminine virtues is a pleasing-looking Chinese woman, without, however, anything remarkable about her, except that her feet are as small and as distorted as the feet of Chinese ladies usually are.

Chang also brings with him a wretched little dwarf, Chang-Mow, and three so-called other dwarfs. The party altogether consists of four men and two women. Chang himself is well worth seeing. It is not merely that he is so very big, though even on that score the opportunity of looking at some old-fashioned, unmistakable giant is one that does not often occur in these days. But there is an air of intelligence and mildness about his countenance which propitiates the good wishes of the visitor. Chang is none of your fee-fum giants, delighting in deeds of violence and cruelty. On the contrary, he may be described as eminently fitted to adorn the social circle. We can imagine him sipping a cup of tea and taking part in the small talk round a Fychow tea-table. There is so little fierceness in Chang that he errs rather in the opposite direction. In his autobiography he shows himself a trifle too fond of goody-goody talk, has a strong turn for milk-and-water moralisings, and, we grieve to say, is sometimes inclined to what in a European we should be tempted to call flummery. We believe, however, that he is really a man of more than ordinary intelligence, as well as of more than ordinary size, and we are willing to give him credit for being as much beyond his countrymen in honesty and morality as he is in corporal bulk. Assuredly, there is nothing low, mean, or vulgar in that statuesque countenance, upon which, as Chang sits in his chair of state, you gaze with something of the feelings suggested by the Egyptian statuary in the British Museum or at

the Crystal Palace. And when Chang walks down the room, shaking hands on each side with most genuine ease and grace, the impression gains ground on all sides that he is the most amiable, best behaved, and accomplished giant that ever breathed.

The serene affability of Chang's countenance is in strong relief to the sharp-featured visage of Chang-Mow. In the case of that unfortunate little mannikin there is nothing whatever to



SCENE FROM "RIP VAN WINKLE," AT THE ADELPHI THEATRE: RIP'S RETURN TO THE VILLAGE





THE LATE GREAT FIRE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.



attract. Mere personal deformity, in itself, is, to our thinking, never a fit thing for exhibition. The dwarf, however, answers the purpose for which, we suppose, he was included in the establishment—that of bringing out, in the highest degree possible, the greatness of Chang. Kwan-Tsun, the compradore, has an intelligent countenance, and addressed the audience in very tolerable English, which would have been better still, we fancy, if he had not been suffering under great, yet not unnatural, nervousness. The giant made a speech in his own tongue as also did the dwarf. To the fairer part of the audience Chang's wife displayed, with considerable bashfulness, her feet, a privilege in which the members of the sterner sex were, very rightly, not supposed to participate. Both the lady and her attendant seemed highly amused at the ungovernable curiosity shown by their English friends, and were several times compelled to hide their faces behind their fans during a fit of uncontrollable laughter. Mr. Siddons acted as a medium between the Chinese and the audience, and performed his duty with sufficient and commendable brevity.

The room in which the levée takes place is appropriately decorated in the Chinese style. An edifice of the pagoda kind, something like a joshouse, occupies the stage on which Chang and his party make their public appearances, and serves as a most effective and harmonious framework for the strange living picture set therein. On the level floor of the room, close to the steps which lead on one side to the stage or dais, is a long, deep japanned box, which is the coffin of Chang; all the other members of the Celestial circle having brought their coffins too, in accordance with the national custom, though the remaining five are not exhibited. This catastrophe of Chang, though pretty long, is not so long as Chang in the life; but the Chinese do not bury their dead at full length: the head of the corpse is bent forward, the hands being raised as in prayer, and the knees are drawn up, so as materially to shorten the prostrate form. A compact has been made between Chang and his exhibitors that, in the event of his dying away from home, his body shall be embalmed and carried back to Pychow for interment.

### THE LATE GREAT FIRE IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

THIS great fire, announced, as usual, by the boom of the warning guns on the Bosphorus and the cry of "Yanghen var!" resounding in all parts of the city from the sonorous mouths of the firemen, broke out at eleven o'clock on the night of the 5th inst., at a native café, near the chief police office in Stamboul—the old Turkish city proper—and, fanned by a strong north-easterly breeze, speedily climbed up to the top of one of the seven hills upon which Stamboul is built, devouring all before it. In a few hours entire districts were in flames; the houses, being all constructed of wood, and dry and parched after a long season of unusual heat, burning like tinder. The flood of flame, gathering in volume as it proceeded, rolled up the hillside towards the Porte, engulfing private houses, mosques, khans, baths, and buildings of every kind with unexampled rapidity. Hundreds of the wretched squirts called fire-engines played in vain on the line of its advance, and equally to no purpose were whole rows of houses pulled down to check it by sheer want of matter to feed on. On it flowed up towards the seemingly doomed pile of Government offices, when, as the forked blaze was already dashing against the wall that incloses its outer court, a sudden change in the direction of the wind swept the flames round past the northern angle of the building, closely enough to lick up the couple of sentry-boxes outside the gate. The fire then rolled on over the crown of the hill, in a broad belt of flame fully half a mile wide, before which stone and wood alike went down. Passing close enough to the great mosque of Sultan Bayazid to destroy the row of schools that flanked one side of its courtyard, the conflagration rolled on towards the great bazaars, and would have inevitably consumed the whole, but for the timely destruction of the smaller bazaar, which was razed barely in time to turn the flames aside in narrowed volume upon the doomed quarter of private houses behind the Hippodrome. The flames finally burnt themselves out on reaching the Sea of Marmora, at Comocapon, about a mile and a half from where the fire had begun.

On the alarm being given, the Grand Vizier and a great number of the high functionaries of state were soon on the spot. Fuad Pacha is always especially prompt and active on these occasions, and about two o'clock in the morning the equipage and escort of the Sultan clattered through the silent streets of Pera and Galata and thundered over the wooden bridge across the Golden Horn, conveying the Padishah himself to the scene of the conflagration. The "Porte," the Sublime Porte, where most of the great public offices are concentrated and the records of the Ottoman empire are preserved, was within an ace of being destroyed, as the flames skirted along beside it and consumed a mosque close to its entrance. The Ministry of Commerce is gone, and the Persian Legation, with all its papers, is a thing of the past. Many fine mosques have been reduced to ashes—among others, the beautiful Nourri-Osmanî, which was one of the ornaments of Stamboul.

Roughly estimated, it may be said that the disaster has laid waste nearly a quarter of the whole area of Constantinople proper, destroying, it is reckoned, about 8000 houses, nearly 20 mosques, 10 baths, 5 Christian churches, and some 15 khans. No such calamity has befallen Constantinople during the present century, if, indeed, since the conquest. Nearly half the space thus reduced to a desert of ashes was inhabited by the poorest Mussulman population, 15,000 or 20,000 of whom are thus reduced to absolute want. The Government lost not an hour in dealing out what relief it could to the poorest of the sufferers. Shelter was given to nearly half of them in the empty khans and other available buildings; and most of the remainder were camped under tents in the Hippodrome, till wooden huts or other accommodation could be found. A ration of bread was also served out to them at the Porte's expense, and, in short, every effort that the pinched means of the Government would allow was made to relieve the distress which the calamity occasioned. A general subscription has also been opened under the presidency of Ali Pasha, to which the Sultan and the whole of the Ministers have made large contributions; and amongst the foreign communities Sir Henry Bulwer has initiated an auxiliary effort, heading the British list of donations with one of fifty guineas from himself. Subscriptions have also been opened in London and other places to aid in relieving the sufferings of the destitute. Coming, as this disaster has done, on the very heels of the cholera, it has struck Stamboul a blow from which it must take years to recover.

Some considerations arising out of this great fire earnestly press themselves upon public notice. For instance, with a strange perversity, notwithstanding the warnings of successive destructive conflagrations, almost all the new houses erected in Stamboul continue to be built of wood, with, every now and then, the same obvious result. The three or four agencies of large English insurance offices which have been established here within the last two years, where fire insurance was previously unknown, and one of which especially is beginning to do a good business in Pera, Galata, and some of the principal villages of the Bosphorus, naturally shrink from having anything to do with wooden-built Stamboul. Nearly all the great Government offices even are built of wood—the Ministry of Finance is a tumbledown construction of planks; while so many costly palaces of which the Sultan grows tired after an occasional brief residence, remain unoccupied and useless. The public offices, at least, ought to be built of stone, and, as an architectural feature of the Turkish metropolis and for the convenience of the public, it would be better that they should be erected on the Golden Horn than placed in daily peril in the midst of the narrow streets and wooden houses of Stamboul. Stone is close at hand and abundant; bricks could be readily and comparatively cheaply made; the fatuity, therefore, with which wood is persevered in for the construction of houses in Constantinople is inexplicable. Again, the engines are a miserable mockery, far inferior to the patriest parish-engines in London in appearance and usefulness, and served by a swarm of half-naked semi-savages, whose entire turn-out constitutes one of the local sights that strangers stare at in amazement; but of what avail would be the finest of Shand and Mason's engines, with a staff which even Captain Shaw and the Duke of Sutherland might approve, without some

approximation to a proper supply of water? It is a serious reproach to men in power in Turkey that Constantinople—even Pera and Galata, but more especially Stamboul—should suffer as it does at the present day from a wholly inadequate supply of water. The natural situation of the city is eminently favourable to the organisation of a thoroughly good system of water supply—indeed, of civic and municipal improvement generally; but the public men of Turkey, able and sagacious in a high degree as some of them are, are too much absorbed in personal rivalries and palace intrigues, and too much engrossed by the anxieties and embarrassments of financial perplexities, to give proper heed to the imperative requirements needed at their doors, and Constantinople, in consequence, lags woefully behind the age in all civic necessities and comforts.

### GENERAL SHERMAN.

(From Major Nichols's "Story of the Great March.")

THE relation of a Staff officer to his chief is necessarily of an intimate personal nature: I desire to speak of General Sherman from this point of view. His military deeds have passed into the pages of history: his social characteristics can only be recorded by those who have been admitted to the privilege of his friendship.

Late in the summer of 1864 I was relieved from detached service in the West, and ordered to report to the General commanding the military division of the Mississippi. I found General Sherman at Atlanta, seated in the parlour of his headquarters, surrounded by several of his Generals, and shall never forget the kindness with which he received me. When he heard that I was a stranger in the western army, he said, "Very well; I will retain you on my Staff." The expression of gentleness, sympathy, and consideration which accompanied this brief announcement made an impression upon me which will be fully understood by an officer who has had the fortune to be suddenly ordered to a strange and distant field of duty, where anxiety and embarrassment awaited him. The incident is introduced here because it gives the key-note to a striking feature in the character of General Sherman.

Not only is the General sensitively considerate of the feelings of his friends, but he will not permit abuse or ridicule of anyone attached to his person. This characteristic is well known to the officers of his army. It has been sometimes said that his strong personal attachments exert an influence over his official relations; but this is not true. In all his actions he is governed by a high and conscientious sense of duty, embracing all the questions involved in the subject under consideration. His decisions are rapid, alike on light and important questions; but he first weighs with care and judgment the arguments advanced on both sides.

A striking evidence of his sense of justice and his unselfishness may be seen in his refusal to accept the commission of a Major-General in the regular army which was offered him previous to the fall of Atlanta. In his letter declining the honour, he said:—

"These positions of so much trust and honour should be held open until the close of the war. They should not be hastily given. Important campaigns are in operation. At the end, let those who prove their capacity and merit be the ones appointed to these high honours."

General Sherman's memory is marvellous. The simplest incidents of friendly intercourse, the details of his campaigns, citations of events, dates, names, faces, remain fresh in his mind. A soldier who may have addressed him long years ago in the swamps of Florida; some heroic deed of an officer or soldier at Shiloh; a barn or hillside in Georgia; a chance expression of your own which you may have forgotten; the minutest particulars in the plan of a campaign; whatever he has seen, heard, or read, he remembers with astonishing accuracy. Napoleon had a similar trait.

He is also remarkably observant, especially of the conduct and character of the officers of the army. He sees what many persons suppose it impossible for his eye to reach. In an army of 70,000 men, it might be reasonably imagined that the commanding General is too far removed from the great mass to know or be known by them; but when it is remembered that Sherman has marched during this campaign alternately with one and another corps, it ceases to be a matter of surprise that he is thoroughly acquainted with the character of the different organisations. In truth, nothing escapes that vigilant and piercing eye, from the greatest to the minutest detail of the command.

General Sherman is sociable in the best sense of the word. When the responsibilities of the hour are cast aside—and he throws them off with the utmost facility—he enters into the spirit of a merry-making with all the zest and appreciation of the jolliest of the party. He has a keen sense of wit and humour, and not unfrequently he is the centre and life of the occasion. Sometimes he is familiar with others, but it would be a remarkable spectacle to see others take liberties with him. He converses freely, yet he is reticent to the last degree, knowing how to keep his own counsel, and never betraying his purposes. He is cautious, and often suspicious; yet no man ever accused him of deceit or dishonesty, either in word or deed. His unmeasured scorn and contempt are visited upon pretence, spurious philanthropy, arrogance, self-conceit, or boasting; but he never fails to recognise and pay a hearty tribute to unpretentious merit, courage, capacity, Christian manliness, and simplicity. He is not prodigal of promises, but his word, once given, is sacred as Holy Writ.

If the personal descriptions of the General given by the rebel newspapers during his campaign were accepted as truth, he would appear as a creature of demoniac passion and cruelty, whose unrelenting spirit found pleasure in wreaking vengeance upon old men, women, and children; but rebel journalism is known to be violent, unscrupulous, and libellous, as readily assailing the President with coarse vituperation as his generals with wholesale falsehood. General Sherman is terribly in earnest in his method of conducting war, but he is neither vindictive nor implacable. He once said to a Methodist preacher in Georgia, who had, by voice and example, helped to plunge the nation into war,

"You, Sir, and such as you, had the power to resist this mad rebellion; but you chose to strike down the best Government ever created, and for no good reason whatsoever. You are suffering the consequences, and have no right to complain."

While the General was speaking his soldiers were rapidly emptying the preacher's barns of their stores of corn and forage. The anecdote illustrates Sherman's ideas of the way to make war.

Again, Alfred Rhet, while speaking of the refugees who had escaped from the tyranny of the slaveholders' despotism, said to Sherman, with an oath,

"These miserable miscreants should every one be killed!" "That is a favourite hobby of mine," replied the General, with a peculiar expression, which was possibly lost upon Mr. Rhet; and then he added:

"There is a class of persons at the South who must be exterminated before there can be peace in the land."

Yet there is a depth of tenderness, akin to the love of woman, behind that face which is furrowed with the lines of anxiety and care, and those eyes which dart keen and suspicious glances. Little children cling to the General's knees, and nestle in his arms with intuitive faith and affection. During our sojourn in Savannah his headquarters and private room became the playground of hosts of little ones, upon whom the door was never closed, no matter what business was pending.

General Sherman's integrity seems to pervade every element in his character. His intense dislike of the men who have been interested in the war only to make money out of it is well known. From the first instant of the rebellion pecuniary considerations were cast aside by the General, and he has given himself wholly to the service of his country. He knows the value of money; but he can say, with honourable pride, that the atmosphere of integrity and honesty about him withers and destroys the lust of gain. Not even the taint of suspicion in this regard has ever been cast upon him, nor upon the officers associated with him.

His keen sense of commercial integrity finds an apt illustration in an incident of his career as a banker in California. At that time it was the habit of Eastern men to send funds to California

for favourable investment, and Hardee and others of Sherman's old army friends sent remittances to him for that purpose. During the financial panic in 1857 the securities which had previously given the investors a high rate of interest suddenly became worthless; but Sherman refunded the money, which was accepted with the knowledge that the banker suffered the entire loss. He was under no legal or moral obligation to perform this act, but his strong feeling of conscientiousness demanded the sacrifice.

In person, General Sherman is nearly 6 ft. in height, with a wiry, muscular, and not ungraceful frame. His age is only forty-seven years, but his face is furrowed with deep lines, indicating care and profound thought. With surprising rapidity, however, these strong lines disappear when he talks with children and women. His eyes are of a dark-brown colour, and sharp and quick in expression. His forehead is broad and fair, sloping gently at the top of the head, which is covered with thick and light-brown hair, closely trimmed. His beard and moustache, of a sandy hue, are also closely cut. His constitution is iron. Exposure to cold, rain, or burning heat seems to produce no effect upon his powers of endurance and strength. Under the most harassing conditions I have never seen him exhibit any symptoms of fatigue. In the field he retires early, but at midnight he may be found pacing in front of his tent or sitting by the camp-fire smoking a cigar. His sleep must be light and unrestful, for the galloping of a courier's horse down the road instantly wakes him, as well as a voice or a movement in his tent. He falls asleep as easily and quickly as a little child, by the roadside, upon the wet ground, on the hard floor, or when a battle rages near him. No circumstance of time or place seems to affect him. His mien is never clumsy nor commonplace; and, when mounted upon review, he appears in every way the great captain that he is.

When sounds of musketry or cannonading reach his ears, the General is extremely restless until he has been satisfied as to the origin, location, and probable results of the fight in progress. At such moments he usually lights a fresh cigar, and smokes while walking to and fro; stopping now and then to listen to the increasing rattle of musketry; then, muttering "Forward," will mount old "Sam," a horribly fast walking horse, which is as indifferent to shot and shell as his master, and starts off in the direction of the fire. Dismounting near the battle-line, he will stride away into the woods, or the edge of a creek or swamp, until some officer, fearful of the consequences, respectfully warns him that he is in a dangerous position, when, perhaps, he retires.

One afternoon, during the Atlanta campaign, the General paid a visit to General Hooker, who had pitched his headquarters in a place almost as much exposed to the fire of the enemy as any that could have been found along the line. The two Generals seated themselves comfortably, with their feet planted against the trees, watching the operations immediately in front, and in full view of the rebels. Very soon a rebel shell passed them, shrieking overhead, clearing the crockery from the dinner-table with amazing rapidity, and frightening the cook, Sambo, who afterward excused himself on the ground that his mate had been killed the night before by one of "them things." Another shell quickly followed, demolishing a chair which had just been vacated by an officer. Meanwhile the rifle-bullets were singing and "fizzing" about in a reckless way, chipping the bark from the trees, and cutting their leaves and branches. Still the two Generals sat, discussing military questions, with the utmost indifference, until the sun went down; while the staff officers, not seeing any fun in the business, carried on their own conversation as companionably as could reasonably be expected in a spot where the protecting trees were 5 ft. or 10 ft. apart.

General Sherman asserts that he never needlessly goes under fire, and that he calculates all the chances, avoiding useless exposure, which is undoubtedly true. *Mais*, as the French say,

The General's habits of life are simple. Primitive, almost, as first principles, his greatest sacrifice will be made when he resigns campaigning for a more civilised life. He has a keen sense of the beauty of nature, and never is happier than when his camp is pitched in some forest of lofty pines, where the wind sings through the tree-tops in melodious measure and the feet are buried in the soft carpeting of spindles. He is the last one to complain when the table-fare is reduced to beef and "hard tack"; and, in truth, he rather enjoys poverty of food, as one of the conditions of a soldier's life. I remember that he apologised to our guest, the Secretary for War, one day, at Savannah, because certain luxuries, such as canned fruits and jellies, had found their way to his table.

"This," he remarked, "is the consequence of coming into houses and cities. The only place to live, Mr. Secretary, is out of doors, in the woods!"

This simplicity of taste, which is so perfectly natural to the General, has served well in the campaigns of this war. It is easily seen that, in making long marches, the most fatal clog to successful operations is excessive transportation, and the tendency of the army is constantly to accretion; but Sherman reduces baggage-trains to the minimum, and himself shares the privations of the common soldier.

General Sherman's patriotism is a vital force. He has given himself and all that he has to the national cause. Personal considerations, I am sure, have never influenced him. Doubtless, he is ambitious; but it is impossible to discern any selfish or unworthy motive, either in his words or deeds. I do not believe it possible for a man more absolutely to subordinate himself and his personal interests to the great cause than he. His patriotism is as pure as the faith of a child; and before it family and social influences are powerless. His relatives are the last persons to receive from his hand preferment or promotion. In answer to the request of one nearly allied to him that he would give his son a position on his Staff, the General's reply was curt and unmistakable:

"Let him enter the ranks as a soldier, and carry a musket a few years."

In no instance is it possible for the General to favour the advancement of soldiers upon mere political grounds; bravery and capacity are the considerations which weigh with him. When a paper is handed to him for indorsement, accompanied by questions relative to promotion, he leaves the selection of the candidate to army or corps commanders, reserving his own opinion until the proper time.

The character of General Sherman's mind is growth. Perhaps the process is slow, but it is not the less sure. Several of the great progressive ideas of the day have had to battle with his reason against old-established prejudices; but, having once gained entrance, they become a part of his nature. He has had as great responsibilities to meet as any man of the age, but there has never been an instant when he was not equal to the occasion, even to the acceptance of a new truth. Few men have so harmoniously united common-sense and genius as General Sherman. He can hardly be styled a representative man, but he is altogether original, and is, at the same time, a pure outgrowth of American civilisation. He is a Democrat in the best sense of that word. There is nothing European about him. He is a striking type of our institutions, and he comprehends justly the national idea.

NARROW ESCAPE AT NIAGARA FALLS.—Professor Ruggles, of Dartmouth College, U.S., had a narrow escape at Niagara Falls recently. While walking on Goat Island with a party of ladies, one of them dropped her parasol, which slid some 15 ft., or 20 ft. down the bank of the river. Mr. Ruggles went down and picked it up, but on attempting to return, the very brink of the precipice, which at this point is 80 ft. or 90 ft. high; here he caught hold of the roots of an upturned tree, the trunk of which hangs over the abyss. The shock caused the tree to shake violently, and it appeared on the point of falling over the precipice. The ladies shrieked and called for help; but no assistance was at hand. A movement on the part of Mr. Ruggles or a gust of wind seemed sufficient to cause the tree to fall. At this critical moment one of the ladies took off her basquine and skirt, cut them into strips, got shawls and other articles of clothing from the rest of the party, tied them together, fastened a stone to the rope thus formed, and let it down to Mr. Ruggles, who, taking hold of it, walked slowly up the bank. It was a moment of fearful suspense. The rope was held firmly by the ladies above, but it might untie or break, and a fall of 100 ft. on the rocks below must be the inevitable result. When Mr. Ruggles reached terra firma, his fair rescuer, who had shown such remarkable presence of mind, fainted, and was taken home in an unconscious state.



Literature.

**Romola.** By GEORGE ELIOT. Author of "Adam Bede," "The Mill on the Floss," "Silas Marner," and "Scenes of Clerical Life." Illustrated Edition. Smith, Elder, and Co.

It is too late to review "Romola," which, besides, was noticed in these columns upon its completion. But we may call attention to this new edition, in one volume, which has a vignette title, quite new, and four of the original illustrations, including the Death of Dino, and the Visible Madonna. Mr. Leighton's Baldassarre is nothing like the image which spontaneously formed itself in our own mind while reading the book, nor do we believe he represents the idea of the author. We would rather have had for a frontispiece that beautiful first drawing of Old Bardo, and the damigella in the glory of her youthful loveliness. It is interesting to notice with what skill, in the Visible Madonna, the artist, in strengthening and sharpening the lines of the lady's face, has brought out more strongly the resemblance to the father; nor could there be many things more lovely than the curve of her back as she stands with basket in hand looking down upon the hungry little children. The expression of the face is not a success; but, on the whole, this is one of the most beautiful of Mr. Leighton's drawings, and it is presented to the purchasers of this edition.

Now the book can be bought for a trifle, we should imagine thousands of people would hasten to possess themselves of it; but the fortunes of books are as capricious as those of beauty or of virtue. "Romola" was unfitted for the *Cornhill Magazine*, and it was unfitted for ordinary three-volume readers. Then, at the three-volume price, it was beyond the reach of that public—tolerably large—which reads books for suggestion and stimulation even more than for relaxation. A great many of these will get the book for nothing, in the usual "reviewing" course; which, again, is bad for "Romola;" but there must still remain a few thousand readers who would be glad to have it by them. Probably there never was a book which, standing ostensibly in the category of "works of fiction," contained so much to puzzle classification. The first chapter or two, when the very best is said for them, must be called heavy and retarding. The story is carried on with the help of an extraordinary amount of criticism and exposition, and that of the most modern character; and seldom has so promising a gallery as the framework of incident supplies being hung with so few pictures. The want of warmth, colour, and simple, broadly-illuminated movement makes itself keenly felt until the mind, by more than one reading, has accommodated itself to the writer's way of treating the material. Repeated readings are, however, the fair due of such a book; and the Supper in the Vancellar Gardens (the powerful scene in which Baldassarre again forgets his Greek), and the study of Savonarola, are alone enough to repay the student. "Romola" is not a amusing book, but it is a book which will bear repeated perusal, which will yield more at the last reading than at the first; and will be turned to again and again, when once it has become familiar.

**Seaside Guide-Books: Margate and Herne Bay.** London: Kent and Co.

This is one of a series of guide-books to the principal English watering-places, one of which—that to Ramsgate—was issued last year. This guide to Margate, Herne Bay, and the vicinity, is got up in a very superior and interesting manner. It is profusely illustrated by admirable wood engravings of all the most important and notable spots and edifices in the district, together with several characteristic fancy sketches from the pencil of Mr. McConnell, one of which—the coloured frontispiece—representing the arrival of the "husbands' boat" at Margate pier on Saturday afternoon, is most graphic. The letterpress includes the topography, the history, the antiquities, and the legends of the district embraced, and is smartly and amusingly written. The respective characteristics of the "visitors" and "residents" of watering-places are extremely well hit off; and the work altogether is one of the best of its class we have ever seen. As a specimen of the style in which the "guide" is written, and as a contrast to the dull, prosy manner in which such information is usually given in works of this description, we quote the story of

ARDEN OF FAVERSHAM.

Faversham is now in sight—Faversham, celebrated for its abbey, where a piece of the Holy Cross, sent from Palestine by Godfrey of Bouillon to King Stephen, was religiously preserved, and where Stephen and his Queen, Matilda, and their son, Eustace, are said to have been buried. After the Reformation and the destruction of the abbey, its site came into the possession of Thomas Arden—the "Arden of Faversham" of the well-known tragedy. Arden had a young and comely wife, who fell in love with an old servant of her father-in-law, one Mosbye, a "black, swart man," with whom she conspired to bring about her husband's death. They secured for accomplices Green, Arden's serving-man; and Black Will, a "terrible cruel ruffian," lately returned from the French wars. This pair of assassins dogged Arden in his journeys to London and in his rambles in the neighbourhood of his own home, but without finding the opportunity they sought. Mistress Alice, growing impatient, secreted Black Will, one evening, in the parlour-closet, and, while Arden was engaged with Mosbye at a game of tables, signalled him; whereupon he rushed out, and, twisting a towel tightly round Arden's neck, almost strangled him; Mosbye completed the work; and Alice, wife of his bosom, gave the dead man seven or eight pricks with a knife in the breast. The body was now moved away, and company were bidden to the house, to whom supper was served; after which the guests danced and played upon the virginals, and passed a merry time of it. When they had all taken their departure, the dead body was stripped, and, a night-gown and slippers being put on it, it was carried out of the house to the Ambury Croft. Mistress Alice now raised an alarm, and the Mayor and others came to search for the missing man. At length Arden's body was found, and footsteps were observed in the snow leading from the spot where it was discovered in the direction of the house. This awakened the Mayor's suspicions, and he at once accused Mistress Alice of the murder. She confessed the crime and named her accomplices. Mosbye, the black "swart" lover, was hung at Smithfield; Green was hung at Faversham; Mistress Alice was burnt alive at Canterbury; Black Will evaded arrest for several years, but was caught at last, and broken on the wheel at Flushing.

**Lessons from a Shoemaker's Stool.** By JOHN KERR, H.M. Inspector of Schools. London: Strahan and Co.

There seems to be a natural tendency on the part of shoemakers to turn schoolmaster; not as getting beyond their last and taking to a higher profession, for which their training and position little fit them, but from a purely philanthropic motive, and to supply a want which they find around them. Wilderspin, the founder of infant schools, was a shoemaker; John Pounds, of Portsmouth, who instituted ragged schools in England, was a cobbler; George Murray, of Peterhead, Fifeshire, who formed the nucleus from which the industrial schools of that town have sprung, was a follower of St. Crispin; and here we have, from the pen of Mr. Kerr, Inspector of Schools in Scotland, an interesting account of the labours of James Beattie, shoemaker, of Gordonstone, Aberdeenshire, who for sixty years has been combining the pursuit of his calling with the tuition of the children in the little village in which he lives, with marvellous success. Mr. Beattie is now eighty-two years of age; did not originally receive much education himself, but, being a man of great natural shrewdness and common-sense, has mastered the science of imparting what little knowledge he possesses to perfection. When a young man, he was requested by his neighbours, as the "best scholar in the village," to undertake to teach the children their letters; and this he has gone on doing ever since, to the great advantage of the little community in which he lives, the rising generation of which, but for him, would have received no instruction at all, the nearest school being between two and three miles off. Mr. Beattie is one of those simple, honest-minded men who are the stamina of worth in a community, and who, while living a life of almost total obscurity, are more really useful and valuable citizens than many others in more prominent and dazzling positions. All honour to old James Beattie, who has done good work in his day and generation, and has lived to see its fruits in the honest character and successful career of many of his pupils!

**George Keith of Fen Court.** A Novel. By F. G. TRAFFORD, Author of "Too Much Alone," "City and Suburb," "Phemie Keller," &c. London: Tinsley Brothers.

This is a new edition of a work which was noticed in these columns on its first appearance some months ago; and the fact that it has

already reached a second issue is satisfactory proof that it has considerable merit. The author is the parent of some five or six other literary children, and is therefore in a fair way of attaining a responsible position in the republic of letters, a fact upon which we beg to offer our warmest congratulations. We hope often to meet with members of the same family.

THREE POETS.

**Poems: Descriptive and Lyrical.** By THOMAS COX. A New Edition. Published for the Author. Hall, Smart, and Allen.

**Songs and Poems.** By JAMES NETHERBY. Ward, Lock, and Tyler.

**Leon de Beaumanoir; or, the Twin-born.** By EMILIA JULIA, Author of "Cecilia Metella." Chapman and Hall.

These writers are none of them poets. The best is the author of "Leon de Beaumanoir;" but in neither is there anything more than an occasional touch of phraseology which, compared with the bulk of the writing, may be called felicitous.

When we look over books like these, we feel that writers like Wordsworth, who print indiscriminately, have a great deal to answer for. There are things in these volumes which are, perhaps, as good as the very worst of the flat passages in, say, Wordsworth and Henry Taylor. In "Leon de Beaumanoir" there are some touches which are a little over that mark, and the blank verse is even above mediocrity in occasional passages. But let us take a page at random—and we opened upon it quite at random—page 180, in that book. On that page there are nineteen lines only; and in those nineteen lines we find the following commonplaces:—"Enrich the balmy breeze," "the orchard bowers," "the bulbul's note," "beauteous feet," "treasures of the East," "faultless form," "glance profane," "with music's sound," "fragrant clouds of incense." Phrases like these belong to the upholstery of verse, and are only used by real poets to "fill up" with. But it so happens that in these nineteen lines we find one felicity—

Hid by a veil, the wonder of the loom.

But whose property is it? It belongs to Mr. Tennyson, and will be found at page 18 of "The Princess." We do not want to be captious; the best poets catch stray phrases of each other in this way. But then they give as well as take. Does the author of "Leon de Beaumanoir" really think that poem will yield a single "plum" to other writers?

Of the two other singers now before us Mr. James Netherby has the larger amount of culture and finish. Mr. Cox has some natural music, and a keener eye for external nature than Mr. Netherby, who is more "subjective."

Writers of verse who make no impression are always ready to remind critics who tell them they lack the *differentia* of the poetic sensibility or else the power to shape its impressions into artistic form, that Wordsworth and Coleridge, and others, were neglected at first. But it must be remembered that such poets were militant, aggressive, innovating; and also that they did produce an impression, of whatever kind, and founded schools. While the poets who make no impression are almost invariably conformers, compliers, who, professedly and openly, employ conventional methods of appeal. Thus, there is nothing to hinder their being listened to but the weakness of their own voices—the character of the music is familiar, and what repels us is not that it is anything we never heard the like of before, but that it is an echo only, and a feeble one.

DRUIDS' CIRCLES IN NORTHUMBERLAND.

SINCE the examination of the Castle Howard tumuli, a few weeks ago, the Rev. William Greenwell, of Durham, has been making most interesting discoveries relating to the British period in Northumberland, at Blawerie, near Eglingham, west of Alnwick. In this district there are many remains of British occupancy—camps, tumuli, Druids' circles, &c.; and it is in the latter that Mr. Greenwell's latest researches have been carried on. The results elicited show that, instead of the popular, and the often-published, notion of these circles being "courts of justice," "temples for Druid rites," "places of assembly," and other extravagances being correct, they are—most of them, at least—simply places of sepulture. Some years ago, it seems, a cist was discovered in what had hitherto been named a "Druids' circle." The stones forming this circle are large slabs set on edge, sometimes touching, at other times some short distance apart. The circle was 36 ft. in diameter, and there was no mound within; the interments in the cists, of which there was more than one, being sunk into the natural soil, the lid or cover of each cist being just level with the grassy surface. In the cist which was first opened a cinerary urn was found, of which Mr. Greenwell has a small fragment showing the nature of the pottery (which has been thick and very rude), but there is not enough to show the shape. Mr. Greenwell's explorations of the remainder of the area within the circle yielded most interesting archaeological results. About 9 ft. from the centre a second cist was discovered lying N.W. by S.E. This grave was 3 ft. 4 in. long by 1 ft. 10 in. wide and 1 ft. 10 in. deep, and was made of four slabs of stone set edgewise, with a fifth slab as cover. In the north corner was a cinerary urn, lying on its side, the mouth towards the centre of the cist, and almost buried in light sand, which had been strewn over the burial, and was now about 4 in. in depth. This urn is perfect, and is of a singular shape, much resembling a common flowerpot in form. It is covered externally with lines arranged herringbone fashion, which have been made by a sharp-pointed instrument when the clay was in a plastic state. The urn is 6 in. wide in the mouth, and 6 in. high. The bodies had completely gone to decay in this as well as in the other cists from the air gaining free admission, there being no other earth or covering save the superincumbent slab over any of the burials. Three feet to the west was another cist, from which the cover, being a useful slab of stone, had been carried off by some local vandal some years since. This grave proved to be one of remarkable richness. After careful removal of the accumulated rubbish, it was found that the cist contained about 6 in. in depth of fine sand, and abounded in relics of the pre-historic race. A very painstaking examination of the sand brought to light at the north corner a flint knife and a necklace of eighty-nine jet beads. There had, no doubt, originally been ninety-one beads, but in the search, or at the disturbance when the cover was removed, one or two had been lost. Although the body had decayed beyond recognition, there was yet been enough arrangement left to show how the beads had been strung. Ten of the beads were long and cylindrical, the others were flatish—circular, not quite globular. The arrangement was one cylindrical and then nine globular beads, consecutively. Twelve feet from the centre, on the N.W. side, was another cist, N.E. by S.W., being 2 ft. 4 in. long by 1 ft. 5 in. wide, and 1 ft. 5 in. deep. It was formed of four edgewise stones and a cover, and had four inches of sand at the bottom. So far as could be found, nothing had been interred with this burial, and of the body all trace had disappeared, the cist without a cover, and which contained the beautiful beads, was rather larger than the last mentioned, being 2 ft. 8 in. by 2 ft. 3 in., and 1 ft. 3 in. deep. The district in which this encircled graveyard of the Britons stands abounds in camps and barrows, and has one of those remarkable rocks called with the concentric circles. This rock and the other circles near which it is mile distant from the burials. There are two other circles near which it is proposed to explore on a future occasion. It is almost certain that all small and so-called Druidical circles—whatever their use is only the fencing off contrary—are places of sepulture, and that the circle is only the fencing off, or outer preservation which is found so frequently round the bases of barrows, and sometimes within them as well as on the outside, and sometimes also at a short distance from the circumference. On Sir Richard Colt Hoare, in Wiltshire, thought those interments with no mound, but within a circle of earth or rubble (there being no stone in that district), were of Druids, from the rich ornaments found with them. They are undoubtedly of women; but nothing in the Blawerie find, the burial with the necklace was of a woman; but nothing can be said as to the sex of the others. The north of England interments differ from the Wiltshire, where only one body is found in the circle; ours having several interments, and both of unburnt and burnt bodies, showing the circle to be the cemetery for successive tribes.

PRINTED PAPERS AND PATTERNS FOR SWITZERLAND.—A notice just issued by the Postmaster-General states that on the 1st of October, and thenceforward, the entire postage, British and foreign combined, chargeable upon newspapers and other printed papers addressed to Switzerland, must be paid in advance (instead of part only of such postage as heretofore), and no further postage will be levied on their delivery. The amount which must be paid for newspapers is as follows:—Not exceeding 4 oz. in weight, 2d.; above 4 oz. to 1 lb., 4d. For a packet of printed papers other than British newspapers the charge will be:—Not exceeding 4 oz. in weight, 4d.; above 4 oz. to 1 lb., 8d.; above 1 lb. to 1 lb. 10 oz., 1s. 4d.; above 1 lb. 10 oz. to 2 lb., 2s. 8d.; adding 4d. for every additional 4 oz. in the case of newspapers, and 8d. for every additional 1 lb. in the case of other printed papers. The usual regulations as regards the transmission of newspapers and papers must be strictly observed. The notice further states that on and from the date must be referred to patterns or samples of merchandise of no intrinsic value may be transmitted by post between the United Kingdom and Switzerland, under the same regulations that are applicable to patterns sent to France and Algeria, at the following rates of postage, which must be paid in advance:—For a packet not exceeding 4 oz. in weight, 4d.; to 1 lb., 8d.; to 1 lb. 10 oz., 1s. 4d.; for every additional 1 lb., 8d.

THE CATTLE DISEASE.

THE cattle disease continues to make ravages in various parts of the country. It has broken out among the Royal stock on the Home Farm at Hampton, and there is a report from the north of Ireland that the cattle plague has made its appearance in Belfast. The disease has been certified by two veterinary surgeons. The report, however, has been contradicted.

The Mans-on-House Committee for providing sanatoria for diseased cattle have thrown up their work. They met on Tuesday, and complained, first, that no adequate subscriptions came in, and, next, that the Government thwarted them in their efforts to provide proper places for the reception and treatment of diseased cattle. They therefore resolved to recommend that no further steps be taken in the matter.

SLAUGHTERING DISEASED CATTLE.

The City authorities have called the serious attention of the Lords of the Privy Council to the danger arising from the slaughtering of diseased animals in the public slaughter-houses of the metropolis generally. According to Dr. Letheby, the Medical Officer of Health for the City, it is not possible there or in the metropolis to carry out the instructions in the Order in Council of the 11th of August, which require that every animal dying of the prevailing disorder, or slaughtered on account of it, shall be buried on the premises where it has died or been slaughtered, or, if this be not practicable, as near thereto as may be convenient. It is the common practice, he says in a report made to the City Commissioners of Sewers, to convey such animals to the public slaughter-houses and to the knackers' yards, where no precautions are taken to prevent the infected offal and dung being mixed with those of healthy animals and carried away for manure, or to prevent the infected hides from being carried to the public markets, where they are exposed for sale; and as those slaughter-houses and knackers' yards are for the most part situated in crowded localities and in common thoroughfares, and are open to the access of all sorts of persons, it is manifest that the present practice is not only likely to be dangerous to the public health, but also certain to be the means of transmitting the disease in all directions. At present, too, it is difficult to find persons willing to engage in burying the animals which have died of the disease, and the carcasses of such dead animals are often allowed to lie, sometimes by the side of public roads, for days unburied.

A letter was read from Mr. Arthur Helps, the Clerk of the Council, stating that the Council would be glad to know from the Commissioners what practical remedy they would propose in the event of such slaughtering being discontinued. In reply to that question the Commissioners have passed resolutions, on the recommendation of Dr. Letheby, to the effect that in their opinion proper places should be appointed in three or four convenient localities of the metropolis where all animals dying of the disease or incurably affected with it should be disposed of; that those places should be set apart entirely for the destruction of such animals, and should be provided with the necessary means for slaughtering them and for thoroughly disinfecting the flesh and offal. The Commission was further of opinion that the most practicable means for disposing of the carcasses and offal of the diseased animals was by a steam heat of not less than 212 deg. Fahrenheit. This heat, they added, might be easily applied in closed vessels by high-pressure steam, and the effect of it would be not only to destroy the infectious matter but to render a large portion of the diseased animals useful as manures, fat, and bones. Means, they said, should also be provided for the disinfection of those parts of the animals which would not be exposed to heat—as the horns, hoofs, and hides, and also for the disinfection of the dresses of the workmen and the carts used in the conveyance of the diseased cattle. Lastly, the Commissioners were of opinion that the providing of those places should be by the Government authority.

Dr. Letheby reported that 12,916 lb. of meat (or more than five tons of meat) had been condemned in the City markets during the past week as unfit for human food. It consisted of sixty-four sheep, four calves, seven pigs, 142 quarters of beef, and 361 joints and pieces of meat; 5377 lb. were diseased, or from animals that had died of disease, and the rest was putrid. All of it was destroyed.

DESTRUCTION OF LORD SYDNEY'S STOCK.

Lord Sydney, the Lord Lieutenant of the county of Kent, has addressed the following letter to the Privy Council Office:—

Frogmatt, Fooks Cray, Kent, Sept. 20.

Dear Mr. Helps,—You are probably overwhelmed with reports on the cattle disease, consequently my only object in giving you the history of what occurred to my beasts is to show the eccentricity of the malady.

I had eleven beasts born and bred upon the estate from my own dairy cows in the park here, of various ages. They were near to the farm homestead and away from every road or any possibility of contagion, and the park is bounded by a wall and wide plantation. Moreover, no new stock of any kind has been brought into this year.

Shortly after we met at Osborne (7th of August last) one animal was seized and died under the hands of a veterinary surgeon, to whose place it was removed. In time all the others, after various intervals, became affected, and nine have died and two are now recovering—indeed, I may say, have recovered. They were the two youngest of the herd.

My dairy cows and their calves are here, half a mile from the farm, perhaps less, as the crow flies. They have never been affected in any way, nor have the milch cows of a tenant of mine, whose meadows and farms lie between the two herds. And, as far as I can ascertain, when the first bullock was seized no cattle were then affected in the neighbourhood nearer than three miles and a half.

The result, therefore on my mind is that, although the malady is no doubt contagious, it must arise also from atmospheric causes over which no one has any control. You will perceive that nothing can be more eccentric than the course of this malady in this district. The day previous to my going abroad I happened to be looking over these animals. They were then healthy in every respect, and in good and healthy pasture, where they had been all the summer, and no butcher or any person who might bring contagion had been near them.

I have just returned from the Hague. In Holland they think the disease was brought there by unsold animals returned from this country. The Prussian Minister there had just arrived from his estates in Silesia, and he told me that they had had this malady for two years, and were unable to find any remedy.

The veterinary surgeons in Holland seem as ignorant as our own, and had no idea beyond an indiscriminate slaughter. As far as I can judge, all the symptoms were of a typhoid nature, and they yielded to stimulants, such as whisky and iron-water. Some of the cattle which died sank very suddenly, when they were apparently recovering. However, I am not going into the question of treatment, and only wished to show that the malady may come independent of all contagion.

DEATH OF HERRING, THE HORSE-PAINTER.—The death was announced, on Tuesday, of John Frederick Herring, the well-known animal-painter, in the seventy-first year of his age. He was of Dutch descent, and was entirely self-taught. When nineteen years of age he witnessed the St. Leger at Doncaster, when he formed a strong desire to paint the winner. He did so with marked success, and for thirty-three years in succession he painted the winner of that race. Meanwhile, he was four years on the road as a coachman, and was well known as the driver of the celebrated coach known as "The York and London Highflyer." This employment he abandoned on the representation of Mr. Frank Hawksworth, who promised him that if he would give up driving he would ensure him employment for twelve months in painting hunters and hounds. Amongst his best works are his "Returning from Epsom," "The Derby Day," "The Market Day," "A Horse Fair," the scene of which is laid in a country village. Her Majesty has eight horses painted by him, and he has painted horses for many of the leading personages in France. He was for many years a prominent member of the British Institution, where many of his earlier works were exhibited.

MR. DONALD M'KAY'S TORPEDOES.—The sailing-frigate *Terpichore*, 18, has been selected by the Admiralty to be handed over to Mr. Donald M'Kay, of Boston, United States, to be used by him in experiments about to be undertaken for the purpose of showing the value of torpedoes as an agency for destroying vessels of war, and is now alongside the dockyard at Chatham. She has been denuded of the whole of her stores and gear, so as to leave her a mere empty shell, in readiness for being moored at the end of the harbour, where the trials are to take place, care being taken to place the vessel at such a spot that accidents may be avoided. To test the value of the torpedoes, thirty of them will be placed under the frigate and discharged, these consisting of six large and twenty-four smaller shells, which are now in course of manufacture for the purpose. The smallest shell will be planted in the mud, below the vessel's keel, forty-eight hours before exploding. Eighteen of the smaller torpedoes will be charged with 60 lb. of powder, six with 75 lb. each; the six large torpedoes will be charged with 400 lb. weight of gunpowder, the whole being sufficient to destroy the largest iron-clad ship in the English Navy. The powder for the torpedoes is the same as that in use for the ordinary rifle.



### STATUE OF LORD MACAULAY AT CAMBRIDGE.

THE statue of Lord Macaulay, of which we present an Engraving to our readers, has been modelled by Mr. Thomas Woolner, of Welbeck-street, under a commission from the members of Trinity College, Cambridge, to which that distinguished historian belonged.

The sculptor has represented Lord Macaulay as holding a parchment-covered book with his left hand, the fingers being outspread between the pages in two or three places. The right hand is firmly pressed upon the book; the face looks earnestly forward. The sculptor's idea has been here to suggest that the historian, having selected several examples of some view which he desires to illustrate, is comparing them, and, as it were, bringing them into one focus within his mind. Everyone will remember brilliant instances of this process in the immortal pages of the "Essays" and the "History of England."

The figure, which is clothed in a Master of Arts' gown, as appropriate to its destination at Cambridge, is, we believe, to be ultimately placed within the ante-chapel of Trinity, where Macaulay will take the place which he has by natural right beside Bacon and Newton. The statue is rather more than lifesize, and will probably be completed early next year.

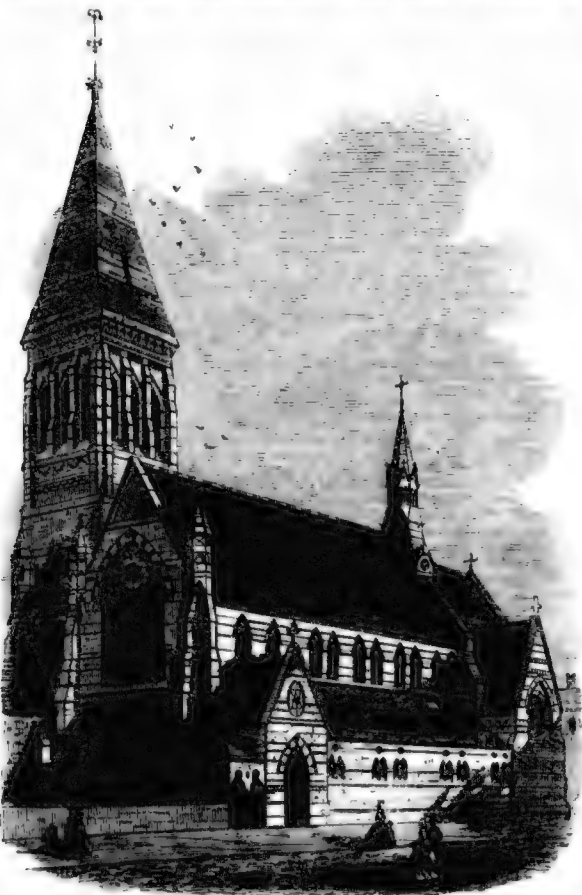
### NEW LONDON CHURCHES.

#### ST. MICHAEL'S, SHOREDITCH.

THIS church, which was consecrated a few days ago by the Bishop of London, is situated in Mark-street, Paul-street, Finsbury, but is called "St. Michael's, Shoreditch," and has been erected over the temporary building in which the services of the Church have been carried on during the last two years. Architecturally, it is perhaps one of the finest churches lately built in London, being large enough to accommodate 1000 worshippers without any galleries, though only seated at present for 750. The total internal length is 135 ft. The nave has a height of 70 ft., open to the ridge, and a breadth of 47 ft. 9 in., including two aisles of 10 ft. 6 in. each. The chancel is 24 ft. 3 in. wide, and has a lean-to aisle and large sacristies on the north, and an organ-transept on the south. The materials used are brick and stone inside and out, and the works are highly creditable to the contractors and others. The most remarkable features externally are, first, the west front, with its fine brick and stone window and turrets (the lower part has been designed to have a covered way or cloister, forming the eastern side of a quadrangle, of which the parsonage will occupy the northern, the school buildings the western, and an arcade or railing the side next the road); next, the south porch, which will be the usual entrance; then the bell-cot, which is built on the chancel arch, and is visible from several distant points of view, especially in the line of Clifton-street; lastly, the east window, constructed of brick and stone, with coloured tiles inlaid, set high up in the wall, and of unusual but highly effective design, especially for showing off stained glass. Internally, the fittings have mostly been gifts, and include a memorial window, executed by Messrs. Clayton and Bell. The reredos is divided into five divisions, the centre one to have the Crucifixion under the canopy, with St. Mary on the right of our Lord, and St. John on his left, the carving to be in white alabaster, with a gold and coloured mosaic background. On each side of the centre is to be St. Gabriel and angels and St. Michael and angels in adoration. The first division of the reredos will contain the Annunciation and the fifth division the Resurrection of our Lord. All the subjects to be in alabaster and to have coloured mosaic backgrounds. The reredos and font are by Mr. Thomas Earp; altar and choir fittings by Mr. Alfred Robinson, of Holborn; and gas and metalwork by Messrs. Peard and Jackson. The architect is Mr. James Brooks, of Lincoln's-inn.

#### ST. MICHAEL'S AND ALL ANGELS, BROMLEY.

This new church, which is situated in St. Leonard's-road, Bromley, Middlesex, was consecrated by the Bishop of London on

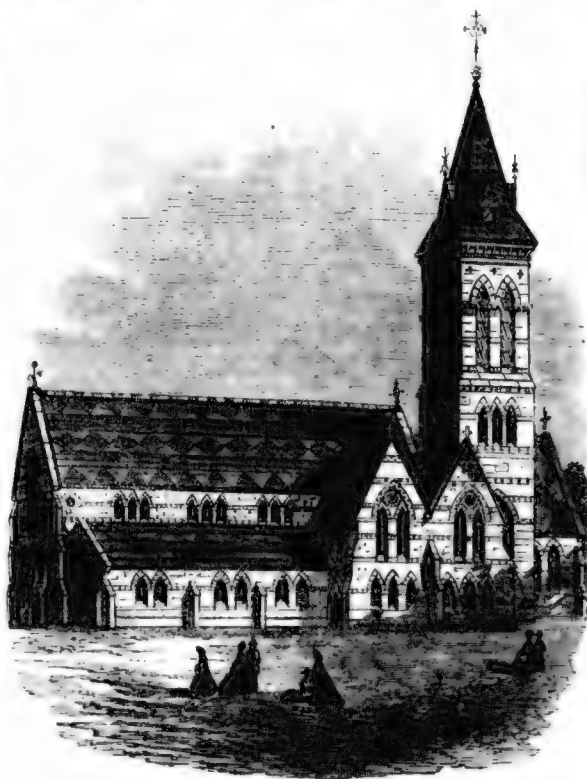


ST. MICHAEL'S, BROMLEY-LE-BOW.



STATUE OF THE LATE LORD MACAULAY FOR TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.  
(T. WOOLNER, SCULPTOR.)

the 4th instant. The population of the district amounts to about 16,000 persons, chiefly the families of mechanics and dock labourers. The church, which is entirely free, contains sittings for 1300, each sitting been provided with a good kneeling cushion, which bears the terse and appropriate inscription, "For knees, not feet." The edifice, when fully completed, will be a very handsome building. The chancel is fitted with seats for clergy and choir, and the



ST. MICHAEL'S, SHOREDITCH.

sanctuary contains sedilia, &c. A very handsome pulpit lantern has been presented to the church by the young men's class in the Sunday schools. The building has already cost £7700, and more will be required to finish the work. The residents in the neighbourhood, of all classes, have taken a warm interest in the erection of the church, and have contributed liberally to the funds. The Rev. C. R. Holmes, M.A., is the first Incumbent.

#### IMMANUEL CHURCH, STREATHAM-COMMON.

The old church, erected about ten years since, consisted of a nave and aisle (deeply galleried), a small communion recess, and an octagonal bell-turret. Little now remains of this structure: a new south aisle, with a spacious chancel, a massive tower, an arched baptistery at the end of the nave, a north porch and stair-

turret, and a lofty canopied drinking-fountain, have been added. The thin metal columns and arches internally have given place to an ornamental stone arcade on each side of the nave, the shafts being of red Mansfield stone, with foliated caps. The chancel, built wholly at the expense of Mr. William Leaf, is paved with handsome encaustic tiles, and seated with richly-carved oak stalls. On the north side stands the organ-chamber, containing a large and powerful organ, built by Hill. The pulpit stands at the south side of the chancel arch, and is hexagonal, of Caen stone, supported by marble pillars, and having carved medallions of different design to each of its sides; the lectern and reading-desk being opposite. The baptistery is at the end of the nave, and is lined throughout with red brick, Scriptural texts, formed with glazed tiles, being banded round it at intervals. The font is the gift of Mr. Horman Coles. Advantage has been taken of the irregular shape of the ground to make this portion architecturally effective, both externally and internally, and the somewhat novel feature of a drinking-fountain (forming part of the principal façade of the church) has been adopted. The tower contains four bells, by Warner (part of a future peal of eight bells), and has a lofty stair-turret at its south-east angle. The large chancel-window is about to be filled with painted glass. The two baptistery windows are by Messrs. Lavers and Barrard. The cost of the entire alterations and additions exceeds £6000, independent of gifts to the church. The architect is Mr. Ferrey, F.S.A.; and Messrs. Dove Brothers are the contractors.

The church was consecrated and reopened by the Bishop of Winchester, on Saturday, the 17th of June last.

### GENERAL LAMORICIERE.

CHRISTOPHER LOUIS LEON JUHAULT DE LAMORICIERE, whose death we announced in our last week's Number, and of whom we now publish a Portrait, was born of Legitimist parents, at Nantes, Feb. 5, 1806, so that he had not yet attained his sixtieth year. From 1824 to 1826 he was at the Polytechnic School; thence he was sent to the school of application at Metz; and at length obtained a commission in the Engineers, starting for Africa as Lieutenant in the Algerian expedition. The 1st of November, 1830, saw him a Captain; and from that time his fortunes were as brilliant as his merits were distinguished. When the corps of Zouaves was formed our hero joined it, and was remarkable for his intelligence and his audacity. In 1833 General Avizard gave him the direction of the "First Arab Bureau;" and in the same year he became Chef de Bataillon of Zouaves; then (December, 1835) Lieutenant-Colonel; Colonel, November, 1837, after the siege of Constantine, during which he was wounded by the explosion of a mine. After a year in Paris (1839), he returned to Africa in 1840, and distinguished himself at Mouzaia, and was made Maréchal de Camp. In 1843 he became Lieutenant-General; in 1844, Commandant of the Legion of Honour; in 1845, ad interim Governor-General of Algeria. Lamoricière had passed through eighteen campaigns in Africa, and (June 5, 1841) deservedly received high praise from Marshal Bugeaud after the affairs of Tagdempt and Mascara. In 1844 he signalled himself at the Battle of Islay; and in 1847 organised the famous expedition which resulted in the capture of the Emir, Abd-el-Kader, by the Duke d'Aumale, his reward for which was his promotion to the rank of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, Jan. 14, 1848.

Two years before this last affair, in 1846, Lamoricière had been returned to Parliament by the College of St. Calais (Sarthe); he had failed a couple of months before in standing for the 1st arrondissement of Paris. He joined the ranks of the Opposition, and was proposed as Minister of War in the combinations of which Thiers, Molé, and Barrot were the guiding spirits. On the memorable 24th of February, 1848, Lamoricière appeared on the scene of the revolt in the uniform of a Colonel of the National Guard, and proclaimed the abdication of the King and the regency of the Duchesse of Orleans. His horse was killed and he was wounded—in fact, he



IMMANUEL, STREATHAM-COMMON.



was only saved from certain death by some workmen more rational than their comrades. Under the Provisional Government he was offered the Ministry of War, and also the military command of the interior, but refused both. He was, however, re-elected sixth out of twelve for the department of the Sarthe. During the fearful days of June he warmly supported Cavaignac, and put down the insurrection at the Faubourg Poissonniere and at the Bastille. From June 28 to Dec. 20 we find him Minister of War—the most moderate of the Democratic party, an eloquent speaker, and an intelligent practical administrator.

Lamoricière did not oppose the Emperor in his candidature for the presidency, but he disapproved of the intervention in Italy. He was re-elected for the Sarthe, and elected also for the Seine; and accepted a special mission to Russia in relation to the affairs of Hungary, but arrived at St. Petersburg after the fall of the Hungarian nationality had rendered his mission of no avail. He is said to have got on well enough with the Emperor Nicholas; but the news of the advent to power, in France, of Odillon Barrot and his friends determined him to return home at once. He opposed (June 14, 1851) the revision of the Constitution, and (Nov. 17) voted for the project which was to give the Assembly the command of the army. It is hardly necessary to say, after this, that he was one of those arrested on the memorable 2nd of December, 1851. He was imprisoned for a time in Ham, and thence he was conducted to Cologne. He might have remained in France by taking the oath submitted to him, but he refused. He lived quietly in Germany, in Belgium, and in England, till, in 1857, the death, in France, of one of his children afforded the Emperor a graceful opportunity of inviting the veteran to return unconditionally to France, and Lamoricière was enabled to pass his last years in his native country. It would have been well if he had stayed there, instead of heading the ridiculously abortive expedition of a few zealots to defend the Pope from his own people. The piety of a French General must have been of a singularly pronounced kind when it led him to ruin his reputation as a soldier for the sake of the Pontifical cause. In his proclamation he actually compared the "revolution" in Italy to Islamism. The Italian Government were furious. Fanti and Cialdini took Pérouse, annihilated Lamoricière's army at Castelfidardo, besieged him in Ancona, and forced him to capitulate.

Latterly Lamoricière has not been much before the world. His last achievement was a quarrel with Cardinal Antonelli, in which he defended the French troops from the Cardinal's strictures in reference to their prosecution of the vagabond brigands, whose existence is a scandal and a disgrace to the Pontifical Government.

The Roman Minister of War, Mgr. de Mérode, has made the death of General Lamoricière the subject of an order of the day to the Pontifical army. The order is, of course, a panegyric. But it states that Lamoricière was only awaiting a favourable opportunity of again offering his life in the Papal cause. It is asserted in a Belgian journal that Lamoricière leaves an income of 100,000 f. per annum to his two daughters.

#### THE INSURRECTION AT SAN SALVADOR.

It is no easy task to keep up with the events which are constantly occurring in the South American republics, especially as those events are generally connected with some form of revolution, and the revolutions are so much alike, as well as the names of the places and the people most intimately concerned in them, that geography and history are alike confused, and the human intellect shrinks from the task of unravelling a web so unremittingly retangled.

The latest accounts from Central America, however, are sufficiently

definite to fix the newest variety of insurrection at Salvador, and this Republic is in itself of so much importance that there is less than the usual difficulty in pointing out some of the particulars.

The inhabitants of Salvador had for a long time the reputation of being the most industrious people of Central America, and the State, according to its size, was, and probably still is, the most densely peopled, although its population is little more than 300,000. That part of the coast between Acajutla and Libertad, each of which have a fine roadstead, is famous for the production of balsam of Peru, of which about 20,000 lb. weight is obtained every year; while another tree almost of equal value to the balsam is the cedar, large quantities of which are cut for timber. Salvador, in fact, is bounded by the great timber station of Honduras on the north and north-east, and is only separated from Guatemala by the Rio Paza, the Pacific Ocean lying on the south and the Bay of Conchagua on the south-east, with its fine harbour of La Union, the scene of the recent disturbances.

feated, and their General, covered with wounds, escaped to an American vessel, which conveyed him to Panama.

The latest news assert that Cavañas is in a dying state, and that Barrios, having heard of the total rout of his followers, was compelled to retreat: no official intelligence to this effect has arrived.

It is to be hoped that the troubles are now at an end, and that Duenas, who has been three times at the head of the Government, will be able to hold the Republic from the attacks of future revolutionists.

**FRENCH TRUFFLES.**—This is to be a prodigious year for truffles, says the Paris correspondent of the *Times*. A few have already been brought to market, much sooner than is usually the case; but the harvest has not yet begun, and the precious subterranean mushroom is still acquiring size and fragrance in the ground. Not only will the crop be unusually large, but the quality will be something very remarkable.



THE LATE GENERAL LAMORICIÈRE.

The area of the Republic is about 7500 square miles, the surface from the shore to about fifteen miles northward being low and level, but afterwards becoming rugged, and traversed by wild groups and masses of mountains, the broken and picturesque appearance of which is increased by the five volcanoes which are the distinguishing feature of the State. The most active of these is Yzalco, but the loftiest are San Vicente and San Salvador, each of which is about 9000 ft. high. The inequality of surface produces great variety of climate, but the country is generally healthy, and well watered by several rivers, as well as by two lakes—Guaja, which is about fifteen miles long and five broad, and Ylspace, five miles from the town of San Salvador.

The soil is remarkably fertile, and the crops of maize, sugar, coffee, tobacco, and cotton were abundant until the curse of political discord superseded the steady industry of the cultivators of the land.

Three years ago the President of the State, which is divided into four departments, was Gerardo Barrios, one of the officers of Morazan, whose attempts at aggrandisement so exasperated the neighbouring Governments, especially that of Guatemala, that an army was sent against him. This army was beaten at Contepec; but, far from being discouraged, the Guatemalans advanced to the frontier of Salvador, where, after a bombardment which lasted thirty days, they effected a victorious entrance. This siege is a sort of historical landmark in the wars of Central America. The European colony, which could not leave the town, rallied round the French Vice-Consul, who, although he had been wounded, stood on the defensive with his countrymen around him. For this gallant conduct he has lately received the cross of the Legion of Honour.

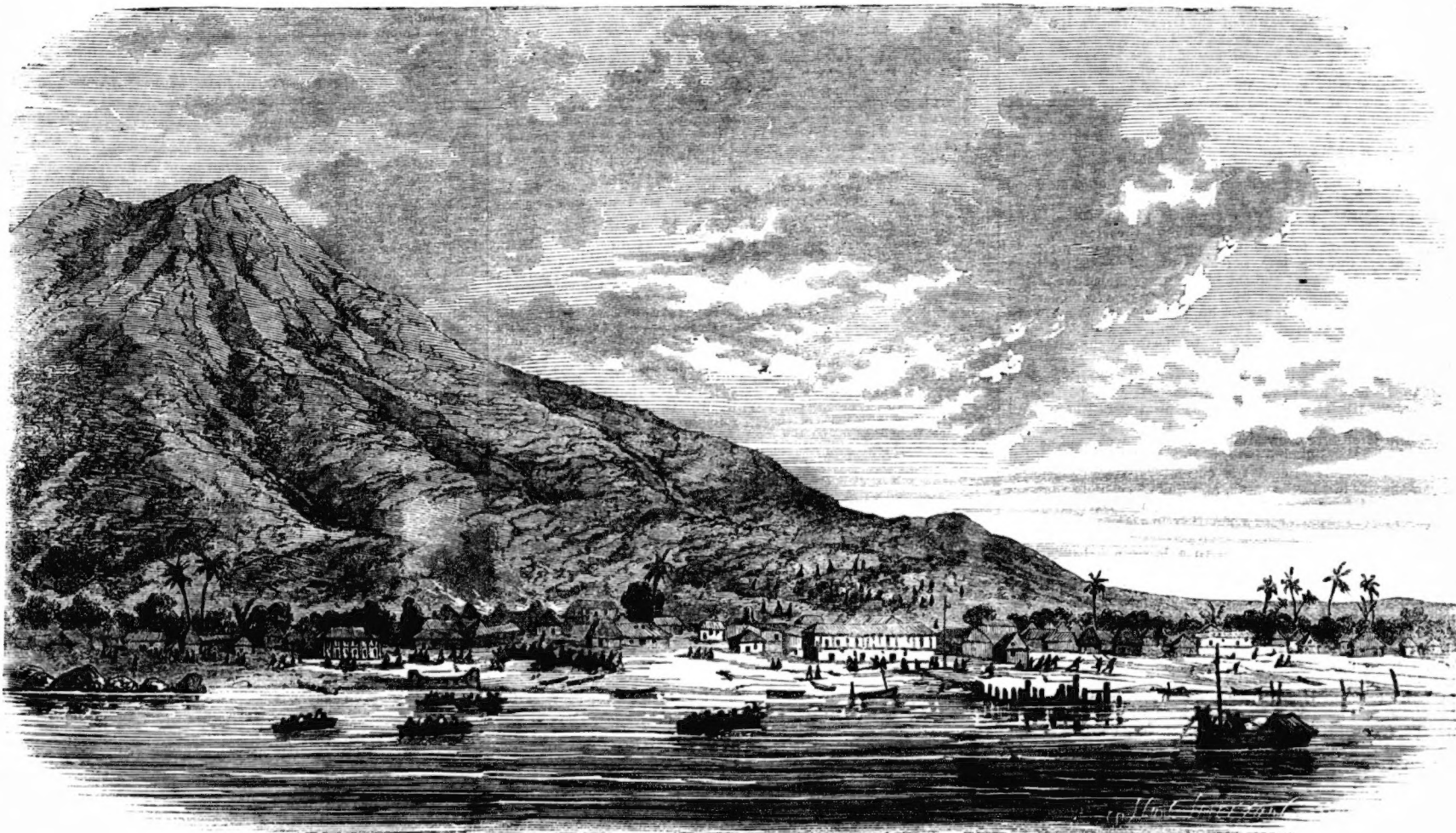
Barrios, with 600 men, who remained faithful to his cause, pierced the enemy's line, fled to the port of La Union, in the bay of Conchagua (better known as Fonseca), whence he escaped, disguised as an English sailor.

The Government of Salvador was then reorganised with Don Francisco Duenas as President, and Arbizu as Minister of State; while Barrios, who had taken refuge at New York, was meditating an invasion of the country. Soon afterwards he was heard of as being at Costa Rica, whence he was communicating with La Union—which he had made the headquarters of the intended insurrection—and with San Miguel, to which place his brother-in-law and accomplice, General Cavañas, had advanced. The President sent to meet the insurgents General Gonzales, at the head of a thousand men, who obtained a victory at San Miguel over Cavañas, who then retreated to La Union, where he hoped to meet Barrios; but, after leaving a garrison for the protection of San Miguel, Gonzales followed him, and, although harassed by the long march, at once proceeded to the attack. The action was prolonged for some hours, and, after a sanguinary engagement, the insurgents were utterly defeated, and their General, covered with wounds, escaped to an American vessel, which conveyed him to Panama.

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PUERTO DE LA UNION, THE HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE LATE INSURRECTION IN SAN SALVADOR, CENTRAL AMERICA.



## OPERA AND CONCERTS.

ALTHOUGH no "opera," strictly so called, is now open in London, a great deal of operatic business, of one kind and another, is being done at various places of entertainment. At Mr. Mellon's concerts we have operatic selections arranged for the orchestra, at the Gallery of Illustration operettas with pianoforte accompaniments, at the Royalty Theatre operettas with orchestral accompaniments, and at the Prince of Wales's Theatre an operatic burlesque. The "Lucia," as arranged by Mr. Byron for burlesque purposes, differs in many respects from the libretto set to music by Donizetti. Thus, in Mr. Byron's version Lucia does not go mad, nor does Edgardo kill himself. Lovers of coincidences and contrasts may be reminded that at the theatre where "Lucia" and "La Sonnambula" have lately been treated in such irreverent fashion, music of the gravest kind used at one time to be performed. The "Regency," "West London," "Fottenham-street," and "Queen's Theatre," as the now Prince of Wales's Theatre has successively been called, was, when it was first built, christened "The King's Concert-rooms," from the fact that George III. frequently went there to hear the "concerts of ancient music." The ancient concerts continued to be given at the theatre in Tottenham-street until 1794, when, the number of subscribers having greatly increased, they were transferred to the King's Theatre, in the Haymarket, whence they found their way to the Hanover-square Rooms, where, somehow or other, they died out. It is a pity not to revive them; but we do not suppose it would suit the views of Miss Marie Wilton to re-establish them at the Prince of Wales's Theatre.

At the Royalty Theatre, which, we believe, has no operatic or musical antecedents, an original operetta by Mr. Allen, called "Castle Grim," is being performed, with Miss Susan Galton, Mr. Elliot Galer, and Mr. George Honey in the principal parts.

At the Gallery of Illustration, during the last few weeks, an original operetta, an adapted French operetta of the present day, and an adapted Italian operetta (or "opera," as it was called in its own time) of the latter part of the eighteenth century, have been produced. Of the original work, by Miss Gabriel, and of Mr. William Brough's and Mr. German Reed's adaptation of Offenbach's "Ba-Ta-Clan" we have already spoken. Of the Italian antique we may have something to say when we have an opportunity of hearing it; but, for the present, in consequence of the departure of the principal singer, Miss Augusta Thomson, to fulfil an engagement at Drury-lane Theatre, it has been withdrawn after only a few performances. Pergolesi's "Serva Padrona," the composition in question, is an opera of historical interest and also of historical importance. Anyone who has read the account of the contest between the partisans of the Italian and the partisans of the French school of music in Rousseau's "Confessions" must feel some curiosity to hear the work which by common consent was used as a basis for the discussion. But "La Serva Padrona" is also useful in a purely musical point of view, as showing what sort of work a popular Italian opera was a hundred years ago, when dramatic choruses and finales were unknown, when concerted pieces were of the simplest possible structure, and when the whole duty of the modest, unpretending orchestra consisted in accompanying the voices. Between an opera of "La Serva Padrona" type and such operas as Rossini and Meyerbeer wrote for the French Académie, there is as much difference as between an idyll and a Shakespearean tragedy, or perhaps it would be nearer the mark to say, a drama by Victor Hugo.

Mr. Mellon's concerts come to an end this evening, when the performance will be for Mr. Mellon's "benefit" (as we hope the previous ones have also been). On this occasion the ordinary orchestra will be reinforced by the bands of the Grenadier Guards, Coldstream Guards, and Royal Marines; and M. Gounod's overture to "La Nonne Sanguante" will be performed for the first time in England.

We are now told that the Royal English Opera will open on the 22nd of next month, with "L'Africaine." What, by-the-way, is to be the English title of the work? English people speak of it familiarly, but absurdly, as "The Africaine," but this will not do in print. At the theatre of an "English Opera Company" it would seem strange to call it "L'Africaine." Is it to be called "The African" (but that would make us think of Nelsko, not Selika), or the "African Princess" (but Selika does not appear to us in the character of a Princess until the fourth act), or "The African Slave" (but Selika, after the third act is no longer a slave), or what? As Selika does not come from Africa, it is a mistake to call her an African at all; but the mistake has been made and will have, in some form or other, to be adhered to.

## A SWINDLING WOOER.

DURING the past week the adage as applied to marriage, "There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip," has been remarkably verified by an event which has afforded much gossip amongst all classes at Oxford, and elicited no little amount of commiseration for those who have unfortunately been victimised.

The chief personage in this romance is a certain individual who adopts the name of Wade-Chater, and who some two months since took up his abode in that city, and professed to be an engineer in connection with the carriage-works of the Great Western Railway. He obtained a lodging in Thames-street, St. Aldate's, with a respectable widow; and shortly after he had resided in the house it appears he made overtures of marriage to the daughter, which were accepted, and it was arranged that the wedding should come off on an early day. Having thus far succeeded in one object, his efforts next appear to have been directed to raising the necessary funds for completing the happy event, and an extraordinary stroke of good fortune came opportunely to the fellow's aid by, as he alleged, the decease of his godfather, a gentleman of the name of Wade, who left him, as he represented, a rent-roll of £8000 or £10,000 a year, derived from Datchet Park, near Windsor, exclusive of personal property estimated at £25,000. This circumstance was duly communicated to the family, and the young lady's good fortune was looked on with no little amount of envy by the fair sex. No doubt seems to have entered the minds of anyone; and the idea of the genuineness of the story was further strengthened by the fact that a considerable amount of correspondence was carried on, and telegraphic messages were continually arriving; and ultimately a will was produced, purporting to be executed by Mr. Wade, bequeathing the estate to Chater. Thus it was that matters progressed until the happy day drew near, which was fixed for Thursday, Sept. 14; but there was some hitch in the legal arrangements, and the affair was postponed, and Tuesday, the 19th inst., was named for the consummation of the happiness of the affianced pair; and immense numbers congregated in the High-street, curious to witness the cortège, which was to be of a splendid character. But, alas! another hitch occurred, which entirely altered the current of the proceedings. The bridegroom was not forthcoming, and there were ugly rumours that his career had been one of gross deception. Extensive preparations had been in progress for some time in anticipation of the event. A suburban villa at Summertown had been taken on a lease for several years. Orders were given to a large upholsterer firm, and the house was furnished in splendid style; a wedding trousseau of an elaborate character was prepared; Mr. Boffin was engaged to provide a wedding breakfast and cake suitable for the occasion, with wines, &c., of choice vintage; and Mr. Strond's stud of horses and carriages were to be brought into requisition, that gentleman's instructions being to prepare ten pairs of greys—a work of no little difficulty—which, however, was fully accomplished. The ceremony was to be performed at St. John the Baptist Church (Merton College Chapel), and the service was to be choral, and the choirmen and choristers were to be made participants in the festivities on the occasion. Every member of the family was to share in the fellow's good fortune, a settlement was to be made on one and another, and the bride was also to be allowed a handsome jointure. But all were doomed to disappointment; the bridegroom failed to put in an appearance, and has not since been heard of. It would appear that he alleged that it was necessary he

should visit Datchet for the purpose of arranging for the spending of the honeymoon, and also for doing some legal business in London, and on Sunday he departed by the Great Western Railway for that purpose, appointing to meet the brothers of the young lady at Slough in order that they might accompany him to his estate at Datchet. They accordingly went to Slough, and, after waiting in vain at the station some hours for the arrival of the young heir, they proceeded to Datchet, where they ascertained that no person of the name of Wade or Chater was ever known in the locality, and that there was no such place as Datchet Park. For the first time misgivings began to flash upon them that they, their sister, and the whole family had been made the victims of a cruel deception. They then proceeded to London, to an address given by Chater, which proved fictitious, and, after consulting a directory, a person of the name was discovered. Hither they hastened; but no clue to the missing one was found. Here their mission ended, and they became the bearers of the ill news to their friends. There, of course, was consternation, and the effect upon the young lady can be readily imagined; and, as it is said, ill news travels fast, it came to the ears of the various tradesmen who had been so liberally patronised. The upholsterer lost no time in conveying the furniture back to his warehouse. The wedding-cake, breakfast, and wines were treated in the same manner, though the latter had considerably diminished in bulk; and, worst of all, it transpired that the poor widow, who was to have resided with her daughter in their new residence at Summertown, had broken up her home, and the fellow had succeeded in obtaining not only the value of most of her furniture, but her savings, amounting to about £30. Another member of the family was induced to part with £10; a female friend, the dressmaker, also suffered to the extent of £40; the dresses, &c., as well as the suits of clothes, were not paid for, and it is said that he obtained the greater portion of the young lady's clothing under pretence of conveying it to Datchet Park, in readiness for their arrival.

## SERIOUS RAILWAY COLLISION.

SHORTLY before noon, on Wednesday, a most alarming collision took place at Lea-road station, on the Preston and Wyre Railway, a few miles from Preston, the consequence being the destruction of a considerable amount of property, and injury, in some cases serious, to about twenty persons.

An excursion-train left Oldham in the morning, calling at intermediate stations up to Wigan, for Blackpool. The train was timed to arrive at Manchester about eight o'clock, and to start thence in a few minutes afterwards. It did not, however, leave Oldham station, Manchester, until a quarter past nine, and it was, therefore, behind time all along the line. The train consisted of about twenty carriages, and arrived at Preston at about a quarter to eleven o'clock. It afterwards branched upon the Preston and Wyre line, and soon got to a speed equal to about thirty-five or forty miles an hour. While on its way between Preston and Lea-road, a rather heavily-laden goods-train from Fleetwood to Manchester arrived at Lea, and, in order to allow the express leaving Fleetwood for Manchester at 10.10 to pass, it was shunted on the up-line, that on which the excursion-train was approaching. Shortly before the express came up the excursion-train rounded the curve on the Preston side of Lea-road station at a rapid speed. The engine-driver, perceiving the position he was in, and the impossibility of the goods-train being got of the way, shut off the steam and reversed his engine at once; but the distance between the two trains was too short to prevent a collision, and he and the stoker accordingly jumped off the engine, which by this time was running at about ten miles an hour. The driver and stoker of the luggage engine, which was standing upon the line, also jumped on one side. In a few seconds afterwards a violent collision ensued. A scene of indescribable confusion and alarm succeeded. Passengers were shouting and screaming out of the windows, and numbers were thrown about in the carriages in all directions. Some were upon the floors, others were thrown against and upon each other, and altogether the situation of affairs was most alarming. Those who could get out of the carriages did so, while others had to be removed to the station, a very small and most inconvenient place. It was soon found that a large number had been injured; but for a time nobody seemed to know what to do; and as there is no telegraphic communication between Lea-road and the other stations, full assistance could not for a considerable time be obtained.

The engine of the excursion-train and that of the goods-train were smashed considerably. Two or three waggons were also thrown off the line and damaged. About two hours elapsed before the line was clear. While the trains which had come into collision were standing on the line a number of trains came up on both sides, and at one time there was a row of carriages and waggons belonging to the trains which had been brought to a stand fully a mile, if not more, in length. The persons who had received the worst injuries were removed to their homes; others, not so bad, went on to Blackpool.

The danger-signals were, it is said by the station-master at Lea-road, turned fully on when the excursion-train made its appearance.

## DISEASE IN SHEEP.

THE following letter has been addressed by Professor Simonds to the Clerk of the Privy Council:—

Veterinary Department, 23, New-street, Spring-gardens, Sept. 25.  
Sir,—I beg to report that, acting on the instructions received from you to investigate without loss of time the statement received at your office relative to an outbreak of the cattle plague in a remote part of the county of Norfolk, supposed to have arisen from cattle having been in contact with some diseased sheep recently brought to the premises, I have visited the district in question, and inquired into all the circumstances of the case.

It appears that as far back as the 17th of August Mr. C. Temple, farmer and merchant, of Blakeney, received on his farm 120 lambs which he had instructed a dealer to procure for him for feeding purposes.

The lambs were bought at the Thorndon fair on the preceding day, and were immediately sent by rail to Fakenham, from which place they were driven to Blakeney, a distance of about ten miles. On their arrival they appeared to be fatigued to a greater extent than ordinary, which was, however, attributed to the heat of the weather and the exertion the animals had undergone.

In addition to this the shepherd observed that several of them seemed unwell, and he remarked to his master that they did not appear to be "a very healthy lot," and that he thought it would be better to return them to the dealer. Within a day or two of this time the symptoms of illness were more marked in all the original cases, and many more of the animals had been attacked. On the 24th two of the worst cases were removed from the field to the farm premises, and were placed in a shed for treatment, in which afterwards a cow was put. On the 25th two of the lambs died, and in consequence of this, and of the large number which were now affected, the whole were brought, on the morning of the 27th, into the same yard where the shed previously alluded to was situated. There is also another shed, separated from this yard only by some old furze faggots, into which the cows were driven night and morning for the purpose of being milked. The lambs remained in the yard till the morning of the 28th, when, having had some medicine administered to them, they were returned to the fold and never came again near the cows.

While in the yard three died, two on the 27th and one on the 28th, and on the following day two others died in the field. From this time the disease went on so that by Friday last, the 22nd of September, the day of my visit, forty-six had either died or been killed, and twenty-seven were in a very precarious condition.

On the 7th of September, ten days after the last exposure to the sheep, a cow gave evidence of being affected with the cattle plague, this animal being the one which had been put into the shed occupied by the diseased sheep on the 24th of August. A second cow was attacked on the 11th of September, and a third shortly afterwards, which was followed by others, so that, by the 16th, all the cows, six in number, a heifer, and a calf were all dead.

My examination of the lambs showed that they were unmistakably the subjects of the plague. The symptoms agreed in almost every particular with those observed in cattle affected with the malady, and the post-mortem appearances were also identical.

With a view to ascertain the true nature of the changes produced in the system prior to death, I had four of the lambs killed, and from these I took some diseased parts and forwarded them to the Royal Veterinary College without note or comment. These parts were examined by my colleague, Mr. Varnell, who at once recognised the special changes of structure which are caused by the cattle plague.

The whole facts of the case leave not the least doubt of sheep being liable to the disease termed the cattle plague, and that when affected they can easily communicate the malady to the ox tribe; and, moreover, that when so conveyed it proves equally as destructive as when propagated from ox to ox in the ordinary manner.

The case is also more important from having occurred in a place no less than fourteen miles distant from any other where the cattle plague exists, thus placing beyond a doubt the fact of the malady being introduced among the cattle by the sheep alone.

I regret to add that this is not a solitary case of sheep being affected by the cattle plague. I learned that some sheep were supposed to be similarly affected belonging to Mr. R. J. H. Harvey, M.P., on his estate at Crown Point, near Norwich. This place I also visited, and found a large flock of upwards of 2000 lambs, among which the malady was prevailing. A large number had been separated from the diseased, and gave no evidence of the malady. Very many, however, had died, and the disease was making rapid progress. I also examined many of the dead, and found the post-mortem appearances to be identical with those seen in the other cases spoken of in this report.

In this instance the malady was brought into the estate by the purchase of some cattle which afterwards died from the disease, and which were unfortunately pastured with the sheep at the time the disease manifested itself.

The whole matter is one of the greatest importance, and which I lose no time in submitting to you for the information of the Lords of the Council.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JAS. B. SIMONDS.

## STRIKE OF POOR-LAW GUARDIANS AT PORTSMOUTH.

### THE GREAT TEA QUESTION.

A SINGULAR disagreement between the Poor-Law Board and the guardians of the Portsea Island Union, comprising the parishes of Portsmouth and Portsea, has just culminated in an act of open rebellion against the authority of the Poor-Law Board. It appears that for many years past it had been the practice of the guardians, at their fortnightly meetings, to "adjourn for tea" about five o'clock, the public business generally occupying their attention some four or five hours. Fourteen out of the twenty-one guardians have been the average attendance at tea, and the character of the meal may be inferred from the fact that the cost per head has not exceeded 2d., or 2½d., and that the entire cost per quarter has never been £3. This sum has for many years been paid out of the funds of the union, although not without remonstrance on the part of the Poor-Law Board. During the time Mr. Hoskins was poor-law auditor we understand that the item was not challenged, but subsequent auditors have objected to it, and the guardians signing the cheques have for the last twenty years invariably been surcharged, although the surcharge has been remitted. The Poor-Law Board has, however, frequently intimated that, if the practice were continued, they should enforce the recovery of the money from the guardians who signed the cheques. At a late meeting of the guardians a letter was read from the central authority, in which it was certified that the item was again disallowed, and the rebellion then commenced. It was argued by several of the guardians that the strictest economy had been observed, for they had had nothing with their tea but bread and butter, and that, after spending four or five hours in the discharge of public business, such slight refreshment ought not to be objected to. The chairman (Mr. J. F. Pratt, J.P.) declared that he would be taken before the magistrates rather than pay the money they had been surcharged, and announced that he had made up his mind not to attend the board again unless the same were allowed. At the close of the discussion it was unanimously resolved—"That, the Poor-Law Board having refused to allow the guardians to take tea at their meetings, and having surcharged certain members of the board with the amount, the members of the board positively refuse to attend any future meetings to administer the poor law until the Poor-Law Board withdraw their opposition thereto." The guardians present attached their signatures to the resolution, which was duly forwarded to the Poor-Law Board. A reply was shortly afterwards received from London, signed "Enfield, Secretary," in which it was stated that, if an auditor considers any expenditure which may appear in the accounts submitted to him to be illegal, he is compelled to disallow them, and that if the Poor-Law Board, on appeal, should be of opinion that the auditor was right they were bound to confirm his decision, having no power to issue any order or regulation which would make such illegal expenditure lawful. But it was also intimated that if the guardians were not satisfied with this decision they had the right of appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench, through any guardian who might have been surcharged, and that it was competent for the Court to order the costs of the persons prosecuting the *certiorari* to be paid by the union. A private meeting of the guardians was subsequently held, at which no fewer than twelve members signed their resignations, and it was understood amongst the body that no more duty should be performed until there was some satisfactory adjustment of the question. The consequence was that on Wednesday week not a single member of the board was present, and the clerk, the governor of the union house, and the relieving officers were the only persons in possession of the board-room. The clerk stated that it would be his duty to notify to the Poor-Law Board how matters stood, and he advised the relieving officers also to write to that board for instructions with regard to the outdoor relief. Fortunately, the outdoor-relief on this day was unusually light; but no cheques were signed, and next day the relieving officers were unable to administer any pecuniary relief to the poor, who clamoured at their doors. Several of the guardians were visited with a similar result; and, as the guardians began to discover the consequences of their act, several of them met, during the morning, at the offices of the clerk, and signed cheques for the dispensation of outdoor relief. The fact of the revolt was communicated to the Poor-Law Board; and a letter has since been received from that body, in which they point out to the guardians that they have no power to resign, and remind, or rather inform, them of the severe penalties to which they will render themselves liable if their conduct involve serious consequences to any of the recipients of poor-law relief. Thursday week was the day appointed for the acceptance of what are called "the long contracts" for the supply of provisions to the union workhouse for the ensuing quarter, and of clothing for the half-year; but the guardians again absented themselves, and no contracts were taken. On Wednesday last the old contracts were at an end, and unless the guardians change their determination, or the governor accept the contracts on his own responsibility, the latter will be in the awkward position of having about 1500 persons to feed and clothe, without having either food or raiment at his disposal.

EDUCATION IN SHEFFIELD MINING DISTRICTS.—The Children's Employment Committee, in their report from Sheffield, state that a boy aged fourteen "Did not know of London or Queen Victoria; or if she was a woman, or takes care of the country; could read a bit, but not write." A boy aged thirteen knew most of his letters; "had to go to day-school till father began to be bad, and go always on Sunday and to church." Is asked of Queen Victoria. Have heard the name on it—can't tell what it means. She finds 'em money. The Bible is the Holy Bible. Have not heard of the Testament, Gospel, Adam, or Jesus Christ. An angel is an image." A boy aged fourteen "hadn't sufficiently good clothes to go to school or church in." Gets 8s. 6d. a week, and have 6d. of it for myself. For nearly a year have put 4d. out of this into the bank. Generally do shiver like this when I've been hot. Do not go to school on Sunday or at night; have no good clothes to go in. Father makes 18s. a week, one of my brothers 10s., and I have three sisters at work. Three of us are at home, too little to work. Go to a church. (Q. What church?) Some say it's Protestant, some Catholic. Parson preaches out of a pulpit and reads out of a bible, but I can't get nigh enough to understand the words. Have heard say that God made the world, and that all the people were drowned but one; heard say that one was a little bird. Suppose that Christ was a man. He was a father, and taught 'em to read out of a bible. Think he was put to a cross." William Smith, aged fifteen, a moulder, said:—"Never was at day-school in my life, except for a week or two, and do not ever go at night, but do on Sunday, and to chapel. My cousin teaches me reading a little. Heard at chapel about Samuel fighting with a lot of soldiers. Have not heard of Paradise. The Garden of Eden is where men goes and eats off a tree. It was not any particular man. Do not know if Adam and Eve were the first people in the world. God made man; man made woman." Edward Taylor, aged fifteen, went to school on Sundays and three nights a week, for which he paid 1½d. "Can read, write, and do sums—e.g., reduction. Do not know what 10 times 12 or 3 times 7 is. Have almost forgot 'em all. Do not know of London; never learned any maps." Jeremiah Haynes, aged twelve, couldn't read. "Ran away from school to get work, but would rather go to school now to get to learn to read. Cannot tell 'reading' letters such as those (i.e., my writing, J.E.W.), but can tell those in a book. Go to school always on Sundays. Have not heard of Abraham or the Gospel. The Bible tells us what to do and such. There are somewhere about thirty pennies in a halfcrown; am not sure; think about thirty-two. Four times four is 8; 4 fours are 16. A king is him that has all the money and gold. We have a king. (Told it is a Queen.) They call her the Princess Alexandra. (Told that she married the Queen's son.) The Queen's son is the Princess Alexandra. A Princess is a man." William Turner, aged twelve, didn't know anything about the Queen or England. "Don't live in England. Think it is a country, but didn't know before. There are six days in a week. There is another day; altogether it makes (after a long pause) seven days." Henry Matherman, aged seventeen, could tell letters, but not read. "Was at day school here as long as I can remember, till twelve years old, when I came from. Missed going sometimes, but have gone several days and a month, and never miss. Had been to a Sunday school once or twice, but not more. Have been to chapel, but have missed a good many times lately. One name that they preached about was Jesus Christ, but I cannot say any others, and I cannot tell anything about Him. He was not killed, but died like other people. He was not the same as other people in some ways, because he was religious in some ways, and others isn't. He was alive again, but I cannot say if he is now. He was on a cross, but that is not how He was killed."



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